The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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Farm and Home Topics. Something for Every Reader.

Read the Following Table of Contents.

Send for This Week's Weekly Tribune.

FIRST PAGE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Washington—The Senate—The State Capital—State Affairs—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Labor—Railroad Affairs—Fraud and Theft—Crime and Criminals—Casualties—Fires—Miscellaneous.

GRAIN-INSPECTION—Views of the Chicago Board of Trade Thereon—Bills Before the Illinois Legislature.

THE APIARY—"Knowledge is Power" in Bee-Keeping—Condition of Bees the Past Winter—Loss in a Portion of Ohio—What Will Result from the Losses—How to Dispose of Comb and Honey.

SECOND PAGE.

EDITORIALS—Paragraphs: Congressional Jobs that Failed—The Illinois River Improvement—The Call for a State Convention of Farmers—The Promotion of Lieut. Fred. Grant—Mrs. Brown's Elopement—An Artificial Oyster; Railroad Discrimination; Mr. Donahue's Railroad Bill; Grain-Inspection; Reversing the Supreme Court; The Judiciary of Illinois; Wife-Whipping in Illinois; "Across the Continent."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE—An Essay by Prof. William Mathews, of the University of Chicago.

THIRD PAGE.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS—Conventions at Various Points—Discussion of the Railroad and Other Questions—Denunciation of Monopolies—Advocacy of Free Trade—Reprobation of the Congressional Salary Steal—Call for a State Convention.

THREE CENTS A MILE—The "Three-Cent Trouble" on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—An Ineffectual Attempt to Eject a Passenger for Refusing to Pay More than Legal Fare—The Train-Conductor Fined Ten Dollars.

THE FARM AND GARDEN—A Valuable Winter Sweet Apple—Farmers' Colleges and Granges—A Substantial Fence—The European Larch—Honey-Locust and Barberry for Hedges—How the Farmer Can Head Off the Railroad Monopoly by Growing Larch-Trees for Railroad-Ties—The Ben Davis Apple—The Wythe Apple—Horticulture for the Farmer—Preserving Fruit—The Producer Not a Manufacturer—Fish-Culture.

FREE RAILROAD PASSES—Legislators Decline to Give Them Up.

THE FIELD AND STABLE—The Principal Points to Be Considered in Selecting Horses for Breeding: Size and Weight—Blood and Weight Combined—Symmetrical Proportions—Stringhalt.

MINNESOTA—Putting in Wheat on March 13.

FOURTH PAGE.

EDITORIALS—The Farmers' Fight; Hold Your Horses; Chief Justice Lawrence.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION—Opinions from Various Quarters—Reduction of Rates on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Influence of the Tariff—Unjust Discriminations—Prices of Agricultural Machinery.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS—Meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry of Livingston County—Call for a Convention at Pontiac.

EXTRAVAGANCE—Ten Thousand Dollars for a Dinner.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER—Brooklyn the Scene of a Companion to the Nathan Tragedy—Assassination of Charles Goodrich in His House—A Woman in the Case.

THE LACROSSE BRIDGE BILL—Unblushing Attempts at Bribery to Secure Its Passage Over Gov. Washburn's Veto.

POLITICAL—The Farmers of the Fifth Supreme Court District of Illinois Call a Convention to Nominate a Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court as Chief Justice Lawrence's Successor.

SUCH IS LIFE—A San Francisco Incident.

FIFTH PAGE.

CONJUGAL RIGHTS—A Husband Not Responsible for a Slander Uttered by His Wife—The Entire Question of Modern Changes in Married Life Reviewed by the Illinois Supreme Court—The Gradual Admission of a Wife to Equal Rights Conceded—Declaration by the Court that the Marriage Relation Is Crumbling Away—The Sceptre has Departed from the Husband, and the Wife Must Take the Consequences.

THE STATE CAPITAL—The Stock-Yard Bill—Passage of the Donahue Railroad Freight Bill—Warehouse Legislation—Defending Railroad Suits—Statement by the Superintendent of the Union Stock-Yards—Railroad Taxation—Railroad Commissioners—Normal School—Township Organization—The Jury Bill—Deficiency Bill—Railroad Mortgages—Railroad Aid—Assessors and Collectors—Roads and Bridges—The Senate Railroad Bill—Small Attendance.

A STRICKEN COMMUNITY—The Dreadful Work of a Small-Pox Epidemic in Cannelton, Ind.

NORTH AND SOUTH—A Political Poem.

WOMAN'S SPHERE—Its Enlargement in Pennsylvania.

SIXTH PAGE.

RETRIBUTION—"The Murderer Shall Surely Be Put to Death"—Execution of William Foster for the Murder of Avery D. Putnam—Hanging of James McElhaney, the Boston Uxoricide.

RAILROADS—State Ownership of Them.

HONEY—What Can Be Done in Minnesota.

THE STOCK-YARDS—Report of the Senate Investigating Committee—Complaints of Shippers of Stock Examined—No Serious Fault Found—Recommendation that the Yards Be Placed Under the Supervision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

CHICAGO PACKING—Reports of Hog and Beef Packing for the Past Season—Number—Product—Average Weight—Manufacture of Foreign Meats—Bacon—The Course of the Market—Hog-Packing of the West.

MRS. SAM JONES—Our Club in Quest of a Butter and Cheese Factory—A Farmer's Laundry Proposed—Mr. Rogers a Happy Man—The Girls at Home and Planning the Summer Work—The Cow-Stable No Place for Girls—Six Months of School in One Year for the Farmer's Son or Daughter—How the Girls May Help Their Father—About Getting Married—At Work in the Orchard—Patchwork Quilts vs. Outdoor Work for Girls—The City vs. The Country Home.

WARNED—A Poem.

SEVENTH PAGE.

HOME MATTERS—"H. H.'s" New Book—The Story of Blue Eyes—Breaking the Will—Ventilation of Schools—The Republic of a Family—"Boys Not Allowed"—Wanted, a Home.

RARE JUSTICE—A Poem.

HUMOR—A Collection of Comicalities.

THE MAN WITH THE NOSE—A Story by Rhoda Broughton.

EIGHTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL—Money-Matters in Chicago—Cotton, and the Price of Gold.

COMMERCIAL—Chicago Produce Markets; Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week; Herkimer County Dairy Market; European Markets; Buffalo Live-Stock Market; New York, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Toledo Produce Markets.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Prospectus for 1873.

MATTRESSES.

IMPORTANT.

The WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the

NATIONAL AND Woven Wire Mattress,

have established a branch of their business at 286 State-st., Chicago, where a full line of their superior Beds can be seen. The public of Chicago and vicinity are invited to call and examine them. THEY ARE THE BEST BED in the world.

For sale by Furniture Dealers generally.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., 286 State-st.

RANGES, &c.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS, S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

With an endless variety of new and desirable HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, at

DALTON & CO'S, 80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT OR LEASE,

The docks now occupied by John Granger, with lots in rear, on the West Side, north of Lake-st., with frontage on river of 146 feet. These lots adjoin the track of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, and afford the finest facilities in the city to the Coal Trade.

MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT,

From April 1, a handsome three-story and basement marble-front house, elegantly furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $300 per month. Address O 93, Tribune office.

FOR RENT,

A Fine Office, with Furniture. Apply at Room 2, 89 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.

These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.

This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents, 523 Wabash-av.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, filter, well, and cistern; lot 142x152; ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 172 LaSalle-st.

LAND COMPANY.

COOK COUNTY LAND CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Capital Stock, - - $750,000.

Assets, Over $1,100,000.

CHARLES A. GREGORY, President,

Office, 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DIRECTORS—Edwin H. Abbot, 13 Pemberton Square, Boston; Franklin E. Gregory, (Geo. C. Richardson & Co.) Boston; George Hoffman, 59 William-st., New York; Franklin H. Watriss, Charles A. Gregory, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

"GUNS."

A line of choice Breech-loaders, at moderate prices, now in stock. Also, Muzzle-loaders, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Goods.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Importers, 335 Wabash-av.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1844, and has always been the leading house in the city. Best of reasons for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address

GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate, Loan, and Investing Agent, Has removed his Office to NO. 10 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.

J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M. Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the F. C. Degree. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance and work on the P. and M. E. Degrees.

By order of J. WOODMAN, H. P.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES.

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO., STATE & MONROE-STS.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

14 Wall-st., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO., 10 Place Vendome, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

Issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, And in francs on PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

Circular Notes,

Of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building.

DIG.

Send for circular or have our agent call and give you our terms; bearing in mind that we don't charge unless we collect, and require no attorneys' fees in suits. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES, LOTS, STORES, OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES. FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS. ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, with ample grounds, to rent low. ACRES for SUBDIVISION a SPECIALTY. See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel will be delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE DESKS,

Chairs, and Library Furniture. Large Stock and Low Prices, at BOSTWICK'S, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bookbinders' Stock and Tools,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

SPECTACLES,

To improve your eyesight, fitted AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, OPTICIAN, 83 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

STATIONERY.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER, PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John B. Smith, James M. Cleary, and John W. Enright, under the name and style of Smith, Cleary & Enright, is this day dissolved by limitation.

JOHN B. SMITH,
JAMES M. CLEARY,
JOHN W. ENRIGHT.

Chicago, March 17, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Referring to the above announcement, I beg to say, that I have this day associated with me, Mr. Edward F. Kelly, our late representative. We will continue the business at the old stand, 48 and 50 Franklin-st., under the name and style of ENRIGHT & KELLY.

Chicago, March 26, 1873. JOHN W. ENRIGHT.

WASHINGTON.

Congressman Sprague, of Ohio, Disclaims the "Salary-Grab."

Secretary Belknap to Investigate the Indian Troubles.

What the Department Thinks of the Postal-Car Trouble.

Revival of the Bribery Stories About Senator Casserly.

Why the President Pardoned O'Brien, the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CINCINNATI SUB-TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—An inspection of the official records shows that Senator Sherman was right, yesterday, when he said that the nomination of ex-Gov. Hayes to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati had been passed over. The history of this whole affair, when it comes to be fully developed, will be found to be a very curious one. At present, the most that can be said is, that Hayes was the candidate of the Administration, and that Sherman had compromised himself by promising his support to some other man. By passing the nomination over until next winter, it is thought that satisfactory arrangements can be made whereby all parties will be satisfied.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The parties who procured the passage of the Pacific Cable bill, last session, which was ultimately defeated by a motion from Senator Casserly to reconsider, intend to renew their scheme next winter. They say that they intend to interest California capital in the enterprise, and by this means it is expected to overcome the opposition of the California Senator.

THE POSTAL-CAR TROUBLE.

Isaac Hinckley, President of the Silmington & Baltimore Railroad, who last winter represented the united railroad companies of the country before the Appropriation Committee in endeavoring to secure additional compensation to railroads for carrying mail matter, has just written a letter, in which he sets forth, in an official way, the position of these corporations on this question. In it he says the railroad companies have no intention of declining to carry the mails, but having run postal-cars at the request of the Post-Office Department since 1864, and having each year been led to expect pay therefor, while not one cent for the service of these cars had been paid to them, they notified Congress that they should not consent to run postal-cars (distributing post-offices on wheels) after the 1st of April next, unless they were paid the second-class freight rate for mail service. Congress at last session passed a law providing one rate of pay for performing the mail service in postal-cars, and another rate for the service performed in baggage-cars. The latter mode inflicts the lesser loss upon the railroad companies, and will be adopted by many large companies. This Company (the Baltimore & Washington) will receive less mail pay under it than was received for mail service in 1850, but we do not think of refusing to carry the mails.

It was believed at the Post-Office Department, to-day, that the railroad companies would yet agree to run postal-cars for existing terms, and that the compromise would be made by an understanding that these corporations, feeling aggrieved, should be referred to the next Congress for relief.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has been appointed a sort of General Financial Agent of the Government to negotiate the new loan in Europe. It is understood that this important position was given him at the express request of the Syndicate. While in the Senate, Mr. Cattell was a member of the Finance Committee.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S MISSION.

The Secretary of War left to-night for Chicago, and from there he will proceed with Gen. Sheridan on a thorough tour of inspection of all the military posts and fortifications as far south as the Rio Grande. It is understood here that the great object of the Secretary's visit is to ascertain the cause of the trouble between the Indians and the Government. While the President is greatly encouraged with the result of his Indian peace policy, it is not the success he desires. The Indian Peace Commission, the Society of Friends, and all others who have tried their hands upon the Indians, have to a greater or less degree failed. The Secretary of War will ascertain, if possible, what new measures, if any, are necessary to preserve friendly relations with the savages. The substance of the Secretary's report will be made the basis of some recommendations in the President's next annual message.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Although the colored people failed to follow the advice of Senator Sumner in the Presidential campaign, it appears that in this city at least they have not entirely forgotten him. The Howard University students have just formed the "Charles Sumner Literary Association," and the Trustees of the colored schools, at their meeting last night, authorized the purchase of a life-size portrait of the Senator, to be placed in the hall of the Sumner School building.

ANOTHER SALARY-GRAB DISCLAIMER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The Hon. W. P. Sprague, member of Congress from the Fifteenth District of Ohio, publishes a card, to-day, in the McConnellsville *Herald*, saying that he voted against the Increase-of-Salary bill, and will either return the money to the United States Treasury, or use it for the relief of the taxpayers of his district.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CINCINNATI SUB-TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The nomination of R. B. Hayes to be Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati was not confirmed yesterday, although it is understood there was no personal opposition to Gen. Hayes. The office is a new one. The act creating it does not take effect until the 1st of July next. Senator Sherman has assured several applicants that there would be no appointment at present. He therefore did not desire the confirmation of Gen. Hayes, as it would look like breaking faith with those to whom he had so expressed himself. The office can be filled during the recess, and it is probable that the appointment will be given to Gen. Hayes. If so, he will be promptly confirmed when the Senate again meets.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sherman left here last night for New York, and will thence go to his home. Senators Allison, Lewis, McCreery, and Scott will leave to-day. Senators Wright, Buckingham, Davis, Dorsey, Dennis, and Gilbert left last night or this morning.

The President will hereafter, while Congress is not in session, receive callers, other than on official business, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

COPPER COIN REDEMPTION.

Instructions for the exchange and redemption, after April 1, 1873, in sums not less than $20 or its multiple, of all old copper, bronze, and nickel coins heretofore authorized by law, have been issued by the Treasury Department. They provide for the exchange at par at the mint in Philadelphia of all such coins authorized by the 16th section of the coinage act of 1873, and for their redemption in lawful money in similar sums at the mint, and by all Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories of the United States. The expense of transposition on old coin and currency paid therefor is to be borne by the party sending it, and that on new coin by the United States.

INVITED TO A SOUTHERN TRIP.

Senators Robertson and Patterson, accompanied by Lieut.-Gov. Gleaves, State Senator Swaine, and Representative Hurley, of South Carolina, called on the President to-day and invited him to make a trip to the South. The President thanked the delegation, and regretted that he would not be able, at the present, to take such a tour, but hoped to do so at some future time.

WHY THE PRESIDENT PARDONED O'BRIEN.

In reference to the President's action in the case of O'Brien, all the facts about the murder of Cunningham shows that it was not premeditated, and that there were circumstances about it which the President could consider, but which the jury could not. A case of murder with malice aforethought, such as have disgraced Washington and New York for the past year, will find no mercy with the President; and Washington has hung three and convicted four, while New York has hung but one and convicted but two.

CHICAGO DISTILLERS' TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has again changed his decision relative to the collection of distillers' back taxes at Chicago. He now holds that the time may not be extended for the six months beyond March, and has issued instructions for their collection.

RETURN OF THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONER.

Advices from Gen. Osborne, of Chicago, and of the Mexican Border Commission, state that the Commission expects to return to Washington in a fortnight.

REVIVAL OF OLD STORIES ABOUT SENATOR CASSERLY.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special dispatch from San Francisco says: "Washington telegrams reviving the charge that Senator Casserly's election was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment of the people here, excite only surprise and indignation. The Legislature which elected the Senator had these bribery charges before them at the time, but the Senate, which had a majority of Republicans, none of whom voted for Mr. Casserly, indefinitely postponed the consideration of the whole matter, more than five years ago. His friends appeal to his whole course in Congress as a conclusive answer to anything imputing to him subserviency to capitalists in California or elsewhere.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—Mysterious Abandonment of a Vessel at Sea—George Francis Train's Lunacy—The Bull's-Head Bank—Big Stock-Gambling Suit—Swindlers Convicted—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Miss Kate Stoddard, the supposed murderess of Charles Goodrich, was arrested this evening in 22 Orchard street, this city, and is now locked up in the Brooklyn police headquarters. She is tall, with dark complexion, and is somewhat shabbily dressed in brown frock, black shawl, black jockey hat, and large waterfall. The police say Kate Stoddard is her assumed name, and refuse to disclose the right one. She is a seamstress. She admits being intimate with Charles Goodrich, and that they had a row recently, but denies that it amounted to anything. She says Charley got into a fight with some men at her house a short time ago, and she saved him. She professes not to remember where she was on the fatal Thursday, and says she did not go to see the body, as she did not like to see Charley in such a state. She says she is married, but does not live with her husband. After much trouble, she gave her mother's residence. At midnight detectives set out from this city in search of the man who is supposed to be an accessory.

Some time ago, a speculator purchased a bundle of Continental bank-notes, and hired boys to sell them on Wall street for a few cents apiece. One John Spring bought up a lot and took them to Philadelphia. Since then prominent gentlemen throughout the country have received neat circulars from Spring, setting forth that he has long been a collector of revolutionary relics, but now is poor and forced to dispose of his collection. Specimens are inclosed. In this way he has contrived to swindle many persons out of small sums.

The United States authorities, engaged in investigating the mysterious abandonment at sea of the brig Mary Celeste, have ascertained that she had a cargo aboard valued at $150,000, on which the salvage would be $75,000, instead of a small cargo, as at first supposed. They say that the farther they go the more evident it becomes that there was a plot between the officers and crew of the Mary Celeste and the officers of the ship which picked her up to swindle the owners out of the salvage on the cargo.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 27.—George Grancis Train was in the Supaeme Court to-day on a habeas corpus, and counsel moved for his discharge, on the ground that, when Mr. Train was originally indicted for circulating obscene literature, he pleaded guilty, but, nevertheless, was never sentenced. It was shown to the court, however, that the indictment was indorsed "Not guilty," and hence the case was turned over to the Criminal Court, where it will come up to-morrow. Train made a few remarks, referring to his incarceration and the attempt to have him declared a lunatic.

The depositors of the Bull's Head Bank met this morning to confirm the action of their committee, and to subscribe to the new stock issued by the bank, and thereby re-establish it. After the depositors had drawn up their checks for the amount they wished to subscribe, the Chairman announced that so far the amount subscribed was over $100,000. No clue to the perpetrators of fraud has been found.

William M. Earl and F. W. Saltenstall commenced a suit against George S. Scott, George Wood, and others to recover $300,000, alleged to have been lost by them through the failure of the defendants to take stock bought for them in the Rock Island "pool." The plaintiff claims to have been authorized by the defendants to act as brokers for them in the said "pool."

Phil Stanley, charged with forging and altering Fort Wayne and Toledo & Wabash certificates, was brought into court to-day to furnish bail in $35,000, but, being unable to produce it, he was locked up. A large amount of private correspondence from Stanley has been seized, which, it is believed, will lead to the arrest and conviction of persons implicated.

Charles Moore and Frank Morton were convicted of "sawdust swindling" to-day, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and pay a fine of $1,000.

The Brooklyn detectives arrested, this evening, a woman about 30 years of age, who works in a shirt factory in New York under an assumed name. She refuses to talk except to answer inquiries in the briefest manner. She was arrested on information given by W. W. Goodrich, the brother of Charles Goodrich, murdered on Thursday night. She is married; had trouble with her husband, and left him. Her connection with the murdered man was of the most intimate character. He was in the habit of visiting her at her abode in New York, No. 22 Orchard street. According to her statement, she has been three times with Goodrich at the house in DeGraw street. Goodrich there told her he was not married, but had foolishly got in with a girl, but had "shook" her. She says she had some trouble at her house with some man about Goodrich when he was present, and she took him into another room. She refuses to tell where she was on Thursday night, but thought she was at home. She got to work at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. She generally went to work at 8; couldn't tell why she was late that morning; didn't go over to Brooklyn to see the body because she disliked to see Goodrich in that condition. She gave the police a roll of bills to take to her mother, with the request that the latter is not to be informed that she was in Brooklyn. Being asked if she had formed any theory how Goodrich came to his death, she said she thought he was killed by some man who followed him home. She will be detained at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters for the present.

Railroad Accidents.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A special dispatch from Rock Mound, N. C., says that yesterday morning a broken rail on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad threw the mail train off the track near Town Creek. The first and second-class cars were thrown down an embankment, injuring, more or less severely, the conductor, the express messenger, and four colored men. The wounded men give most terrifying descriptions of the disaster, and represent the wailings of the wounded in the darkness as fearful. The sleeping-car stopped before it reached the trestle, or otherwise the slaughter among the lady passengers would have been frightful, as that car was the only one crowded on the train. The embankment was fifteen feet high. Some of the passengers were badly burned. The panic among them was fearful, owing to the consternation caused by the fear of death by fire and drowning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 27.—The 4 o'clock freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was thrown from the track a mile from Oshkosh Station this afternoon by a misplaced rail. Nine cars were thrown off and badly smashed up. No one was killed; one or two slightly injured. The track was torn up for a distance of four or six rods. All trains will be delayed for at least one day.

ERIE, Pa., March 27.—A brakeman, named Wm. Luke, in the employ of the Erie & Pittsburg Railway, was instantly killed at Sharpsville, on Wednesday night, by being run over by an engine. He stepped from the track on which a train was approaching, on to another, not noticing an engine was backing up on that track, and was struck by it. His residence is not known, but it is supposed to be at Syracuse, N. Y., or Lafayette, Ind.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Money was scarce and dear to-day, and the two extremes were 1-32 and 1-16 per diem, with the great bulk of the business at 1-16 and interest to borrowers on call. On Government bonds 7 gold is the highest rate with the large dealers, and 1-32 with others. Mercantile paper is nominal. Currency is going to the neighboring interior to prepare for April settlements.

GOLD

was active and higher, ranging from 115⅞ to 116⅛. The immediate cause of this advance was the sale by the Government to Jay Cooke & Co. of $1,500,000 gold at 116.33. It is regarded as somewhat singular that Jay Cooke & Co. should be bidders for the whole amount, and it is suggested that they may have some intimation of the intentions of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the April programme. The gold cliques are operating on this supposition, and infer that a large amount of reserve legal tenders is to be issued immediately.

STOCKS.

The stock market has been very dull, and the only prominent feature was an advance of 1⅝ per cent in St. Paul common stock. The reason assigned for this is that the road is about to pass into the control of the Pennsylvania Central by lease, and the arrangement will be very advantageous for the holders of the common stock.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very quiet, but firm, for low grades especially. These are scarce and wanted for the coastwise and West India trade. Choice family grades are in moderate demand and tame. Medium winter wheat is steady. Superfine and No. 2 are a shade higher and scarce, with a good inquiry. Choice Minnesota is scarce and firm. Sales 8,800 brls, including 2,000 brls round-hoop Western for first half of April at $7.40. Receipts, 8,639 brls. In wheat there was nothing doing, but prices of spring were firm. Shippers are holding off, and millers operate cautiously. Very choice white winter is strongly held. Sales, 4,600 bushels; receipts, 8,700 bushels.

Pork was quiet, but about steady. New mess in the jobbing way is quoted nominally at $16.25; 50 brls extra prime sold at $13.00. For future delivery, March was quoted at $15.00. Receipts, 526 packages. Cut meats exhibited a moderate business. Dry salted shoulders are in pretty good demand, and quoted at 6⅛c. Sales of 50 boxes dry salted hams, 20-lbs, at 11⅜c, and 100 packages do bellies on p. t. Receipts, 4,418 packages. Bacon was very strong, owing to the short interest. Sales, 1,140 boxes at 8⅜@9c for Western and city long clear, and 9c for short clear for April. Lard was fairly active, and the market ruled steady, with sales of 2,000 tcs at 8 11-16c for March; 8 11-16c for March 31; 8⅝c early for April; 8¾c for May; and 8⅝c for No. 1. Of city, about 300 tcs sold at 8½c. Receipts, 2,138 tcs and brls, and 375 kgs.

COTTON.

The estimates of the cotton crop for the present year are that it will reach 3,764,880 bales, equal to about $376,488,000.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Signal Service reports a chilly temperature all over the country this morning, but not very cold. The coldest is in the Lake Huron regions—2 degrees below zero. At Pembina the thermometer marked 11 degrees above; at Duluth, 17 above; at Escanaba, 10 above; at Milwaukee, 18 above; at Chicago, 20 above; at Indianapolis, 17 above; at St. Louis, 25 above; at Memphis, 33 above; at Knoxville, Tenn., 25 above; at Louisville, 24 above; at Cincinnati, 28 above; at Detroit, 13 above; at Cleveland, 19 above; at Buffalo, 10 above; at Toronto, 7 above; at Rochester, 13 above; at Burlington, Vt., zero; at Quebec, 17 above; at Boston, 24 above; at New York, 24 above; at Washington, 27 above; at Charleston, S. C., 33 above; at Jacksonville, Fla., 42 above; at Augusta, Ga., 30 above; at Mobile, 39 above; at New Orleans, 45 above; at Omaha, 30 above; at Cheyenne, 41 above; at San Francisco, 49 above.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—Probabilities—For the Gulf States on Friday, falling barometer, rising temperature, southerly winds, increasing possibly to brisk and partly cloudy weather, except on the Western Gulf Coast, where threatening, and possibly rainy weather is probable. For the South Atlantic States, increasing southeasterly winds, followed by cloudy weather on Friday night. For the Middle States, falling barometer, southerly winds, partly cloudy and hazy weather. For New England, rising barometer on Friday morning, but falling in the evening, with clear weather, light winds, and rising temperature throughout the day. For the Ohio Valley, southeast winds veering to south, with cloudy and threatening weather. For the Lower Lakes, southerly winds, increasing to brisk, falling barometer, and cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, fresh to high easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather. The winds will veer to south and southwest, with clouds and rain from southern Lake Michigan to Missouri and Nebraska. The storm-centre will move northeastward over Wisconsin.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

No General Strike Anticipated in New York—Difficulty with the Horse-Shoers—The Gas Men and Masons.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A number of journeymen horse-shoers struck yesterday, owing to some difference with their employers with reference to the payment of wages.

The Journeymen Wood-Carvers' Union, consisting of about 300 members, held a general meeting last evening, for the purpose of strengthening their organization, with a view to being prepared for an emergency, which might occur in case of a general strike. This Union will not make a strike unless the movement becomes general.

At a private meeting of the gas-men here, last night, the eight-hour question was discussed. A strike will probably take place soon if employers don't consent to that system. The gas-men act independently of other organizations.

It is believed that there will not be a general strike of the trades in this city. The present trouble comes chiefly from the masons and gas-men. The Germans are especially opposed to a strike, and the great mass of mechanics seem averse to the movement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The employers met to-night, and the majority were opposed to the "eight-hour" system. No conclusion was reached.

Funeral.

KENOSHA, Wis., March 27.—The funeral services of the late Lieut.-Gov. Milton H. Pettit took place at the Congregational Church at 2 p. m. to-day. After a short sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, singing, etc., the procession formed and marched to the cemetery, a distance of about a mile, preceded by a brass band, in the following order: Knights Templars of Milwaukee; Knights Templars of Racine; Masonic Lodge of Kenosha; St. Mark's Temperance Society, Catholic, of Kenosha, and the Fire Brigade in uniform, after which came the hearse, and carriages containing Gov. Washburn and State officers, and the family of the deceased, and a long line of carriages of citizens and friends. At the grave, the funeral service of the Knights Templars was read, when the Masons and Odd Fellows cast slips of evergreen on the coffin, and the grave was then filled. The procession was nearly a mile in length. All the stores are closed here to-day, and flags are at half-mast, in respect for the deceased.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Convention at Jackson, Mich.—The Salary-Grabbers Denounced—Oshkosh Municipal Politics—Cincinnati Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 27.—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the State University, met at Jackson, to-day. It was called to order by Foster Pratt. Eugene Pringle, Liberal, of Jackson, was made Chairman, and M. H. Clark, Grand Rapids, and W. W. Antwerp, of Jackson, Secretaries. Committees on Resolutions and Credentials were appointed. The latter reported ninety-eight delegates present from nineteen counties.

Dr. Brodie, of Detroit, moved that the Convention nominate Judge J. P. Christiancy, the present incumbent, and Republican nominee, for Supreme Judge.

Mr. Maxwell moved a substitute to the effect that the Convention make no nomination.

The motion was laid on the table.

The Convention balloted for Judge with the following result: Informal ballot—J. P. Christiancy, 85; G. V. N. Lothrop, 13; S. M. Green, 10.

Formal ballot—Chritiancy, 95; Lothrop, 17.

Judge Christiancy was declared the regular nominee.

For Regent of the State University, Duane Doty, of Detroit, Democrat, was nominated by acclamation. For the vacant place, Mr. T. H. Hinman, Liberal, of Battle Creek, was suggested. A motion was made and carried, viva voce, for the nomination of the Rev. A. M. Fitch, of Albion.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the present Administration for extravagance and corruption; declaring the civil service requires renovation; that military ideas too largely govern in the making, construction, and execution of the laws; in favor or reconciliation, and against centralization.

The following is the text of the resolution in regard to the "Salary steal:"

Resolved, That every actor in, and promoter of, the recent legislation which, disregarding the great burden of the National debt, and the stringency of money now seriously affecting all classes of business, without necessity or propriety, doubled the salary of the President and the pay of members of Congress retroactively, which is in the future increased to more than $60 per diem for all the time of their actual attendance on sessions, ought to be overwhelmed in such a flood of scorn and obloquy as to secure a speedy change of the law, and to deter all their successors from repeating the scandal and infamy of such enactments.

The following resolution, indicating the future policy of the party, was also adopted:

We should prefer organization, independent of past party association, under such auspices as will carry no dead issues into future political contests. We have no honors for Democrats or Republicans as such. We should seek candidates on account of fitness, and not for party services. We would restore the Government to its pristine purity, and we would welcome any independent movement for the accomplishment of such purpose.

The Hon. Austin Blair made a brief speech, announcing his belief that, notwithstanding the results of the last campaign, the time was not far distant when a party of purity and integrity would overthrow the Republican organization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 27.—The Republican City Convention, to-day, nominated the following ticket: Mayor, James V. Jones; Clerk, J. B. Powers; Treasurer, W. B. Taylor; School Superintendent, K. M. Hutchinson.

The Democrats will probably nominate Thomas Wall, present member of the Assembly for Mayor.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—The Republican County Convention of Hamilton County met here to-day and nominated the following candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention: Eli H. Johnson, Christian Bass, George F. Davis, Samuel Hayden, Henry Mack, Josiah Kirby, Peter H. Clark, John W. Herron, Rufus King, and George Hoadley. The last two are also on the ticket of the Liberals and Democrats. There is in this list three lawyers, one teacher, Peter H. Clark, who is colored; one farmer, and the remaining three are business men representing various branches of business.

THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

MacDonnell Thinks He Cannot Be Given Up—Bidwell in Havana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—MacDonnell, the English forger, says the English Government has no case against him sufficient to cause America to give him up. His opinion seems to be shared by the detectives. The gang made $10,000 in Portland, Me., on some swindle, and with this money were enabled to operate in England.

United States Detective Sampson applied today for warrants for the apprehension of other parties, now in this city, supposed to be implicated in the forgeries on the Bank of England.

Judge Fancher granted an order appointing Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver of all the property of Bidwell, one of the alleged Bank of England forgers.

HAVANA, March 26.—Bidwell, the alleged forger, remains in close confinement, cut off from all communication with others. Permission has been refused him to consult with counsel. The authorities have made arrangements, subject to the sanction of the home Government, to send the prisoner back to London as soon as the British officers arrive to take charge of him. Orders to that effect are daily expected from Madrid.

QUINCY.

Arrested for Poisoning Her Husband—A Horrible Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, March 27.—A young woman named Annie Adair was arrested at Loraine, in this county, to-day, on a charge of having poisoned her husband. They had been married six years, and are said to have lived unhappily together. In January last, Adair died suddenly, and under circumstances which aroused the suspicions of his friends, who finally caused the arrest of the wife. The body was exhumed, and the heart and stomach given to a chemist for examination, the woman being committed to await the result. The parties are well known, and the affair causes great excitement.

A young mulatto named Irvin Flanagan was committed to jail last night for outraging the person of a little white girl of 9 years. He will be tried to-morrow morning.

State Convention of Kansas Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 27.—A State Farmers' Convention met here yesterday, with about 200 delegates present from all parts of the State. Permanent organization was effected with John Davis for President, and several addresses made and plans discussed for placing the farmers on the same footing with other classes of citizens.

To-day resolutions were adopted in favor of an organization of the producing classes, and recommending farmers all over the country to become members of some local club. Also resolved that the tax charged on the people by National, State, and local Governments are oppressive and unjust, and far beyond the needs of an economical administration of Government affairs; that the tariff laws of the United States should be so amended that salt and lumber be placed on the free list; that railroad freights and fares should be limited by law to a just and fair sum; that the practice of voting municipal bonds is pernicious in its effect, and calculated to bring bankruptcy and ruin on the people; that giving banks a monopoly of the nation's currency, thereby compelling the people to pay enormous rates of interest, seven-tenths of which is collected from the farmers, is little less than legalizing robbery.

A preamble was adopted setting forth the wants and needs of the farming and industrial classes, and pledging themselves in the accomplishment of their desires to ignore all political influence and prejudices, and to support only such men for office as are known to be true to the farmers' interests.

In the evening a permanent organization was effected, to be known as the Farmers' Co-operative Association, and having subordinate associations in each county of the State. The session lasted till a late hour at night, and was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the State.

At 11 p. m. the Convention adjourned.

C. B. Briscoe, agent in Baltimore for a Pittsburgh whisky manufactory, was arrested yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of $9,000. He was released on $10,000 bail.

THE LAW COURTS.

Examination of the Fertilizing Company Continued.

The Carbon Hill Coal Case---Eloquent Appeals to the Jury.

Fight for 40 Acres of Park Land---Instructions to the Jury---Verdict.

Judge Gary's Double-Murder Divorce Compromise Order.

Bankruptcy, Criminal, County Court, and General Notes.

The case of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company came up again for hearing yesterday morning before Judge Farwell. The first witness examined was Robert W. Ralston, who testified that he resides in Chicago, and is Vice President of the Company, over whose affairs he has virtual control; that E. Baugh, the President of the Company, lives in Philadelphia. Witness has been acquainted with the Fertilizing Company's business since June, 1867, and was, for two years previous, engaged in carrying on similar work elsewhere. The Company was organized in 1867. Its officers are President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The capital stock is $250,000, of which between $247,000 and $248,000 has been paid up. The subscription by Messrs. Baugh of $50,000 was paid for by the transfer to the Company of their purchase from Wahl Brothers, and a lot of shingles. The capital stock was subsequently increased to $250,000, for which certificates of stock were issued. Witness produced a book showing the record of the organization of the Company, and also of the increase of capital stock. Began to take charge of the work of the Company in July, 1867. The establishment was then connected with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad by a switch. Wahl Brothers had two open sheds, 300 feet wide by 400 feet. The process the Wahls used was to allow the material to dry in the sun's rays, which could only be accomplished in the summer. The material at that time was received partly raw and partly steamed. The raw material was subjected to a process of steaming.

Counsel for the Company produced a photograph, asking witness to show where the vat used to steam raw material was located.

Counsel for Hyde Park objected to the introduction of photographs.

Witness said he continued the process of steaming two years after he undertook the management, using the vats and drains of Mr. Wahl; but subsequently they buried wet material. He then described various methods to utilize soft material, which experiments, together with the purchase of the right to use the principle on which the Ralston drier is built, cost them $44,000. Witness described the process as conducted in the Eastern States, which is purely a chemical one. In Philadelphia the soft refuse is removed by farmers, who utilize it. After the burning of the factory, on Jan. 1, 1873, he set at once to work to rebuild; and, in thirty days, work was recommenced, with three driers, with a daily capacity of sixteen or seventeen tons of dry material. Towards the end of February two more driers were in work, and now there are seven, with an average daily capacity of about 112 tons. The daily arrival of material amounted occasionally in 1871 to from 150 to 250 tons. If the factory had not burned down, the Company would have easily kept pace with the tank stuff and would have had all the material worked up by the 1st of July. It will take until the middle of May to dry up the tank stuff at present on hand, and until the 1st of August to dry the remainder.

Counsel for the Company again referred to a series of photographs, the counsel for Hyde Park objecting, on the ground that such evidence was inadmissible into the record, and irrelevant to the issue of the case. His Honor admitted them, subject to objection.

In cross-examination by the Hyde Park counsel, witness stated that the profits of season 1871-2 did not amount to over $8,000. This is after purchase and erection of machinery and experiments had been allowed for. The profits on a ton of manufactured fertilizer is $3.

The Hyde Park counsel cross-questioned the witness with regard to the flavor and succulent qualities of a dish of fried liver and pork, and wished him to state what proportion of water such cooked liver contained.

The witness expressed ignorance of cooking on so small a scale. Had frequently gone on a car of offal from the city to the works at Ainsworth. Was not aware of any of the matter being scattered along the route of the railroad through carelessness. The application of a greater amount of sulphuric acid than in the proportion of 100 pounds to a ton of blood will not cause it to attain a greater density. All gas and smoke which is caused by operations at works is carried off by a 30-feet chimney. Had four smoke-stacks, one of which is 65 feet high; the remainder are 30 feet high. Was not present when the parties were arrested for violating the ordinance of the Town of Hyde Park. They acknowledged, when the Justice read the ordinance, that they had violated it. The contract between the Company and the packers is that the latter haul the refuse from the city as an equivalent therefor. The [illegible] thousand dollars to aid in legal expenses against the Hyde Park authorities. Have offered the Hyde Park authorities to vacate the property for $50,000, and subsequently for $35,000. Told Col. Bowen that he felt confident that he could soon carry on the work, by the new method, without creating a nuisance, and expressed a willingness for a payment of $35,000 to move from the present site.

In re-examination by the Company's counsel, witness stated that he was invited to make a proposition upon the terms upon which he was willing to move. Had never selected any location to move to in case of a change. Have purchased the right to use a new machine, by which the process can be carried on swiftly. The idea of going to the Stock Yards depended upon the success of the benzine process, by which he believed the material can be handled throughout without serious offense to the public nostril. Had it not been for the fire, they would have had the process working at present. The institution has never declared a dividend.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

NEAR END OF THE COAL CASE.

There was a great deal of eloquence used up, yesterday, in the arguments of counsel in the great coal case. The oration of the counsel for the defendants was really worth a dollar to hear. The language was beautiful. He quoted Shylock, and requested the plaintiff to take his pound of flesh, without spilling one drop of blood, and to mind to take it from around the heart. He also characterized the argument of the other side, with all due respect, as bull-headed nonsense. The substance of his reply to the case was, in effect, that the coal had run out, or the coal was not there, and, therefore, the defendants could not be compelled to work that non-existent coal. They worked all the coal they could find, but that was insufficient to carry out the construction the plaintiff placed on the contract. He held up a specimen of the coal exhibited, and dashed it down, denouncing it as mangled shale. He repudiated almost every interpretation the other side had placed, both on the contract and the facts, and claimed that on the facts his witnesses had chased them mercilessly from point to point, and crushed out from their case the last semblance of truth. Then he turned to page 192, Bainbridge, and other pages in other fellows' intolerable books, and dashed off into the fascinating labyrinth of law cases, in order to show how the old thing worked where people had contracted to dig out coal and pay for it where there was no coal to be dug or to be paid for. Altogether, it was a rousing afternoon, under the influence of which the spirits of all interested have visibly risen.

COURTNEY V. THE R. C. BISHOP.

The case of Courtney v. the R. C. Bishop of Chicago, came up before Judge Booth yesterday evening. The plaintiff seeks $3,500, which he claims is a balance due to him for the stone-masonry work put into the St. Patrick's Church when it was heightened. The claim is contested on the ground of non-fulfillment of contract by the plaintiff.

The jury being impaneled, the first witness, Emanuel Ernshaw, testified that the plaintiff had stone ready to proceed with his work in good time, but that the church was not elevated, and he could not do so. There was not enough stone on the ground to complete the job, but it could have been procured in time enough.

Mr. Courtney, the plaintiff, testified that he used every exertion to put the job through as soon as possible. There was no agreement made with regard to the time in which the work was to be completed. The extra work which he did was the water-table, which was worth some $400. The backing of the front of the basement was to have been done with brick, but stone was used on account of the rise in the price of brick immediately after the fire. Some of the brick he had accumulated for the purpose of building the backing, he sold. Presumed that before so doing he obtained the leave of Father Connolly to use stone instead of brick. The case went over until to-day.

Counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Fuller and Smith, and for the defendant, Mr. Caulfield.

JUDGE GARY'S DOUBLE-MURDER DIVORCE COMPROMISE ORDER.

Judge Gary has only made three orders of the kind he made, yesterday, in the case of one Albertus, against whom a suit for divorce has been instituted by his wife, during his career as a Judge. Albertus is charged with extreme and repeated cruelty, and his wife is within a few days of her confinement. The counsel for the parties proposed as a temporary compromise, all the litigants, who are almost in pauperis, that the woman should go to the homestead to be confined, and the children remain with her, the husband being restrained from going near her for the time being; and that as soon as the woman gets well enough to move, the woman shall leave the homestead, the homestead be sold, and the matters in question be finally settled. Whilst permitting this arrangement, the Court remarked, as a singular incident, that a certain fatality seems to have attended the compromises of this nature that he had allowed during his judicial career. In one case the husband had returned to the homestead in spite of the orders of the Court, and, a quarrel ensuing, he killed his wife. In the other case, the husband, although expressly directed not to do so, was unable to remain away from his home, and, yielding to a power beyond his, entered the house, and, finding his children, deliberately murdered them, and then committed suicide. One was an Englishman, one was a Scotchman, and the third man, whose fate is yet undetermined, is a German.

THE SOUTH PARK LAND TRIAL.

The jury in the trial, Wilson v. South Park Commissioners, yesterday, returned a verdict for the defendants. The following instructions will be found of general interest:

The jury are instructed that it is not material for them in this case to inquire whether the notice given by James Otis of the sale of the property in question, under the trust deed, from Robert L. Wilson and wife to himself, was in conformity to the requirements of the said trust deed or not. If the jury believe from the evidence that the said trust deed was a perfect deed at the time of its execution by the said Robert L. Wilson, the plaintiff cannot recover in this action, whether all the formalities required by the said trust deed in relation to a sale under it were observed or not.

The jury are instructed that all assessments levied by the Cook County Drainage Commissioners were void, and in order to secure the benefit of the statute of limitations it may not be necessary for the defendants to show any payment of any of such assessments, nor does a sale for any such assessment deprive the defendant of any right it may have acquired by the payment of taxes for seven successive years.

If the jury believe from the evidence that the taxes for the year 1862 were paid before sale, and that the property in question was afterwards sold for taxes, this sale does not affect the right of the defendants, which they may be entitled to by reason of such payment, if the holder of the title paid the taxes, it is immaterial whether a sale for the taxes so paid was made or not.

THE MITCHELL GAMBLING CASE.

David Mitchell, charged with keeping a gambling house, was yesterday tried. The defendant is neither a young sport, nor a magnificently got up sport, nor a handsome sport, but one of the seediest-looking old chaps imaginable. He pleaded that mercy might be shown him, as he had closed up the house, broken up his home, and taken his family to Indiana, where they now are, lying sick. He urged the Court to consider that he had returned from Indiana, at great expense and loss of time, to meet his trial, and save his bail, and the Court, whilst having no doubt of his guilt, in consideration of the extenuating circumstances, suspended sentence in the hope that, with sentence having over him, he would be scared from coming to Chicago and doing so any more.

THE RELICT OF TWO HUSBANDS.

Herman Seekamp died on the 14th of April, 1854, possessed of considerable real estate, in this city, leaving May, his wife, and three children his heirs; the wife to possess one-half and the children to share and share alike with the other half; then one of the children died, and the mother became heir-at-law of her share. Later the widow married one Weber, and the property of her former husband was partitioned off to the satisfaction of everybody, the parties omitting to perceive what Mrs. Weber has lately discovered, namely, that the property coming to her was partitioned to her and her husband jointly, which, she now claims, the partition commissioners had no right to do, the property coming to her directly from her former husband, and no one else having any right to it. Then Henry Weber died, leaving several children, having made a will giving his wife a life-interest in her own estate. Wherefore she prays the Court to declare her title good, and to set off the property due to her.

RENEWED PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SHANAHAN AN WEST.

L. M. Bates & Co., of New York, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy for the adjudication of Shanahan & West, similar proceedings against whom were recently dismissed. They claim as holders of notes aggregating $4,127.82, of which one for $1,375.94, made Nov. 20, at three months, is overdue. They allege that the debtors owe $25,000, which they are unable to pay, and that they are disposing of a large stock at No. 11 Blue Island avenue, at pleasure, and in fraud of said act. The Court ordered the stock to be seized, under bond of $4,000 for any damages that may ensue, and the usual rule to show cause was issued.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Denial of bankruptcy was filed in the matter of Leopold Rohrback.

The Assignees of Theodore C. Spengler and George R. Stearns were authorized to pay attorneys' fees, costs, and disbursements.

By stipulation, proceedings in the matter of Burkitt & Sutton were dismissed, objections to be filed in ten days.

John B. Luce was adjudicated by default, warrant returnable 28th April, before Grant, Register; and R. F. Coleman, the same, returnable same date, before Morgan.

In Munn & Scott, a petition was filed by the Assignees, yesterday, praying leave to sell Lot 12, Block 9, in School Section Addition, belonging to the bankrupts, represented as being worth $3,000, such sale to be either public or private. Mary A. Scott has a valid mortgage on the lot, and is willing that the lot be sold free of lien, and said lien subtracted from the funds realized at such sale. Mrs. Scott is ruled to show cause why this should not be done.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Martin Zeidner, a colored citizen, pleaded not guilty of the larceny of a diamond pin.

Frank Bartholomew pleaded guilty to five indictments of larceny.

Geo. Vougwell was found not guilty on a charge of stabbing a boy with a knife.

The case of Barron and Schoen, larceny of jewelry, was continued by agreement, the defendant being sick in bed.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Knud Loleken was, after a trial lasting two hours, found to be lacking sufficient reasoning powers to enable him to conduct his private affairs successfully.

In the estate of Henry W. Bigelow the Court granted administration to Sophia and Henry P. Bigelow. Bond, $103,000.

The pressure of business was so great in this court that a number of bastardy cases set for yesterday were contiued until to-day.

GENERAL NOTES.

In Taylor v. Pahlman, the curious trial on a note, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the jury yesterday returned a verdict, finding that the plaintiff, Taylor, wrote the words and figures "payable at 53 West Lake street" on the note in evidence, after the defendants endorsed the note, without the knowledge or authority of the defendants; but with the knowledge and authority of Charles Walsh, the maker of the note.

Robinson v. the City was, yesterday, by stipulation, referred to George Gardner, as referee under the statute.

In Warren v. Farwell & Curran, the jury yesterday found a verdict, $8,000 damages, against Farwell, and a finding in favor of the defendant Curran.

Dundas Pratt, a citizen of Pennsylvania, yesterday filed the restored papers in ejectment suits against John Pratt and John Blair, in the United States Circuit Court, and the Court ordered the cases restored.

Edwin T. Butler and others yesterday commenced suit, in assumpsit, against Albert and E. P. Sawyer, in assumpsit $4,000, in the United States Circuit Court.

Motion for new trial, in the ejectment suit, George Chorpenning v. James McCready et al., in the United States Circuit Court, in which a jury lately found the fee simple in the plaintiff, was yesterday overruled; and the defendants thereupon moved for the appointment of a Commissioner to ascertain and report on the value of the improvements made on said land.

Carrie Nutt Forsyth, daughter of the late Charles S. Forsyth, yesterday commenced suit, in the Supreme Court, against the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, to recover the amount due on a life insurance policy for $4,000 issued by the Company on the life of the said Charles, in favor of the plaintiff, his daughter, a minor, aged 18. The insurance was effected on the 24th August, 1871, and Forsyth died on the 24th February, 1872. The Company, for some reason or other, has not paid the amount.

Emeretta A. Gibson et al., the wife and family of George H. Gibson, adjudged a lunatic, yesterday filed a bill in chancery in the Superior Court, for the sale, by Ira H. Owens, conservator, of certain real estate, valued at $39,000, on West Madison street, and other property.

To-day will be the last day of service in the Superior Court for the April term, and Tuesday next will be the last day for filing trial notices for the April term.

Lloyd H. Bowen yesterday commenced suit in replevin against W. S. Shepard for the possession of a safe and table.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Edwin T. Butler et al. v. Albert and E. P. Sawyer; assumpsit, $4,000. Dundas T. Pratt v. John Pratt; restored papers in ejectment. Same v. John Blair; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,271—Joseph Tupp v. Frederick Sagert; appeal. 6,272—John Morrissey v. John McMahon; appeal. 6,273—Bridget Sullivan v. John T. Mullen; assumpsit, $1,500. 6,274—J. Charles Parilee v. Frederick Seeger et al.; appeal. 6,275—Alexander McDonald for the use of Angus Cameron v. R. H. Andrews et al.; assumpsit, $5,000. 6,276—Patrick Farrell v. Warren Spring; appeal. 6,277—Woodruff et al. v. Perry et al.; appeal. 6,278—Patrick Smith v. W. W. Richardson; appeal. 6,279—Hannah Aldrisch v. Jennie Pray; appeal. 6,280—McQuiston & Kraft v. Reese & Company; attachment, $4,418.69. 6,281—Henry C. Morey and John W. Stewart v. Henry Fix; bill. 6,282—Withheld for service. 6,283—Tolman & King v. A. B. Clarke; assumpsit, $300. 6,284—Application of Lincoln Park Commissioners for the confirmation of assessment roll.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,819—Appeal. 42,820—Charles G. Cooley and John H. Dwight, partners, v. Hugh Maher; assumpsit, $2,025. 42,821—Carrie Nutt Forsyth, by her next friend Lizzie H. Forsyth, v. National Life Insurance Company of Chicago; covenant broken, $5,000. 42,822—Fannie v. John Beuer; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,823—David J. Johnson and Edgar Johnson v. William D. Pahlman; assumpsit, $200. 42,824—Mary Weber v. Henry Weber et al.; bill to declare title. 42,825—F. B. and H. H. Gardner and John Spry v. M. L. Brennan and A. G. Mackay; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,826—Catherine v. Christian Matheis; bill for separate maintenance on ground of cruelty and drunkenness. 42,827—Lloyd H. Bowen v. W. S. Sheppard; affidavit in replevin. 42,828—Thomas Hayes v. Patrick Caraher; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,829—Eli F. Holister v. Francis W. Kelly; assumpsit, $500. 42,830—Geo. J. Castleman v. Lydia E. Castleman; divorce on ground of adultery. 42,831—James McGary v. United States Express Company; appeal. 42,832—Briggs & McDermil v. Henry Bailee; assumpsit, $200. 42,833—Isaac Rubile et al. v. James H. Rosch; appeal. 42,834—Lill's Chicago Brewing Company v. Fitzgerald & Jacklin; affidavit to garnishee, $225. 42,835—E. W. Blatchford et al v. E. B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $1,500. 42,836—Lorenz Rich v. Jacob Henrich, appeal. 42,837—Charles E. Jenkins v. Edwin May et al. "Fire-proof Building Company;" assumpsit, $1,000. 42,838—Fredericker v. George H. Freiberg; divorce and alimony on ground of adultery, and petition for injunction to restrain sale of property. 42,839—Julius Rabinowitz v. L. F. Hussander; assumpsit, $500. 42,840—Edward Backus v. Fritz Wentler and Anthon Schmidt; assumpsit, $500. 42,841—Andrew McNally v. John Reid; assumpsit, $400. 42,842—Geo. Chandler, Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, v. Henry A. Towner; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,843—Emeretta Gibson et al. v. Ira H. Owen et al.; petition for sale of real estate. 42,844—John W. Lowell et al. v. Christopher Metz et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,845—Levi M. Bates et al. v. W. J. Manning; assumpsit, $2,000.

THE PUNISHMENT OF MURDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As it seems to me a good rule, not to fly into print to explain or defend my pulpit utterances, I will not reply to a communication, alluding to myself, in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, signed "Chivez."

But, in view of the interest which the public seems now to take in the question of penalty for murder, I would like to say a word.

It has been noticed that the clergy very generally favor the infliction of the death-penalty for the crime of murder. I do not think they are less humane, as a class, than their fellow-citizens. I should certainly be sorry to think so. But their humanity, in this case at least, seems to be rather in a just equipoise. It is not humanity to sympathize with murderers, so as to ignore the rights of the murdered or of society.

There is a great deal of loose, flabby talk about charity toward the criminal. Of course, the worst of men should be humanely treated. But this to which I refer, while taking the name of philanthropy, is really phil-criminal and phil-villain, at the expense of real phil-anthropy. Philanthropy is love of *man*, not of a class. I would have everything possible done to reclaim, to save, and to restore to moral manhood, whatever human being falls into crime; but yet, not at the unjustifiable expense of a demoralized society.

The death-penalty, hitherto, has proved to be the only adequate treatment of the crime of murder. It is called a "bloody code," as if there were something cruel and vindictive in it. And there would be, if it were inflicted by any individual, or by any organized body of men, or by a mob.

But it is inflicted by civil authority and power,—by legitimate government,—whose duty it is to protect the rights of its all citizens, not merely of a few.

And to allow murderers to do their bloody deeds, and then feel that their fellow-citizens hold them simply as objects of charity and sympathy, is to unite and encourage bloody-minded men to prosecute their infernalism.

I would say here, as I have in the pulpit, that, if imprisonment for life can be made a reality, and not a grim farce; if, when the murderer is thus separated from society, it is not to be pardoned out by easy-going officials, nor to escape by any of a hundred possible stratagems, then it will do to talk about substituting such imprisonment for hanging; but not till then. But to leave the innocent and law-observing part of the community at the mercy of unpunished murderers looks to me altogether more like a *bloody* theory than that of capital punishment can be.

As to Cain, of course he could not have been hanged; there was no one to do it; there was no civil authority. And his mask has to protect him against the very crime he had perpetrated.

But he was punished, and in an *unendurable* way, he said. Now, let murderers of our day only be sure of some penalty that shall not seem to them very endurable and easy, and there will be less occasion to complain.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1873. C. D. HELMER.

AIR-SPACE IN THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The cubic feet of air-space allowed for each patient in the County Hospital has already been alluded to by the writer and others, in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. But it seems that the matter thus far has been placed in a much more favorable light than the facts will warrant. Dr. B. C. Miller, in his recent and obviously-painstaking report, remarks that "The building, by crowding, will accommodate 200 patients which does not give more than 900 cubic feet of air per patient, when 2,200 is required."

But even this estimate, which is less favorable than the one I have already published, does not get at the worst of it. Let us face the actual facts, without flinching, or trying to sugar-coat a disagreeable dose. Recent and trustworthy measurements demonstrate that the wards most liberally supplied with air have only 860 cubic feet per patient; others have 706 feet per patient; one ward has 728 cubic feet per patient; and one (the eye and ear ward) *has only 560 feet per patient*. That is, the wards which, by way of comparison, may be called the "best," have less than half the air-space deemed necessary by the best hospital authorities; while the worst ward is so atrociously bad that it has *less than one-quarter the air-space that it ought to have*.

Now, this is a very shameful piece of business. It ought to make every County Commissioner blush down to his stockings. If the Arnold-Street Pest-House had no other faults, the one now brought to public notice ought to be sufficient to condemn it forever. Your reporter has recently visited the hospital, and has fearlessly and honestly exposed many of the faults thereof, but this one *vital* question of air-space has thus far escaped criticism. Now, let us have the *facts* in the case.

We have a so-called "Hospital Committee," but it would seem that this Committee is a sort of ornamental stop-gap, created for the purpose of concealing rather than exposing the shameful condition of the County Hospital. If the Committee are not aware of the actual condition of things, they are deserving of the charge of inexcusable ignorance; if they *are* aware of the facts, they are guilty of inexcusable negligence. In either case, the Committee richly merit the severest censure.

There is not the shadow of an excuse for huddling sick and wounded people, like so many sheep, into foul and ill-ventilated wards. Better by far build rough barracks, or erect tents even, on the open prairie; the results would be infinitely better. CIVILIZATION.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The First Farmers' Clubs, and Their Objects.

The State Convention at Kewanee, Oct. 16 and 17, 1872.

The First Formal Protest Against Oppression by Monopolies.

The State Convention at Bloomington, Jan. 15 and 16, 1873.

Organization of a State Association---Denunciation of Railroad Evils.

Wide-Spread Organization of Local Societies---The Three-Cent War.

A Summary of the Grievances Complained of by the Farmers.

The moral of the old fable of the bundle of twigs,—"In union there is strength,"—is receiving a new application from the farmers of Illinois. They are organizing everywhere, and seem determined to find what good there is in combined effort. The local agricultural unions, which have recently grown into a State Association with rapidly-strengthening affiliations,

HAD A SIMPLE BEGINNING.

Two years ago, there was not a Farmers' Club in the State; now there are more than 800, not counting the "granges." The first organization had no anticipation of the present issues. It was merely a gathering of farmers who desired certain slight advantages obtainable by co-operation, such as the purchase of farming implements at manufacturers' rates, the increase of rural knowledge, and the softening of the asperities and lonesomeness of country life.

THE FIRST ASSOCIATION,

so far as known, was nourished into being by Mr. M. L. Dunlap, the "Rural" of THE TRIBUNE, who resides at Champaign. The second is believed to have been organized at Avon, in Fulton County. Others were subsequently formed here and there throughout the State. The benefits sought were, in a measure, realized. The profits of middle-men were greatly reduced, and the money saved went into the pockets of the farmers, where it belonged. The æsthetic and rural benefits of co-operation are less susceptible of proof, but they were doubtless considerable. The number of clubs, with the stimulus of these advantages, never became great. In September, 1872, it was thought that the aggregate in Illinois did not reach forty.

About this time, shrewder men among the farmers began to

FIND NEW GRIEVANCES.

Prices of farm products had fallen to the minimum, and the profits of rural labor were inconsiderable. While farmers received little return for their toil, the prices paid for articles of necessary consumption, especially those containing imported material, remained unchanged. Although the feeling was deep and strong in the breasts of many individuals and communities, it needed something to give it tangible shape and definite form.

Some time in March or April of 1872, the Farmers' Club of Avon suggested to other Clubs, with whom they were in correspondence, the advisability of holding

A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES

from as many farmers' clubs of the State as could be reached, at such time and place as might be agreed upon, for the purpose of comparing views, discussing such objects as interested them as farmers, and inquiring into the causes of, and, if possible, discover some remedy for, the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the West. A correspondence ensued among men prominent in the clubs, in which H. M. Smith, of Kewanee; Edward Maynard, of St. David, Fulton County; John McAdams, of Avon; J. Howard, of Smithfield; A. M. Garland, of Springfield, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture; W. T. R. Finnessy, of Kewanee; John Prickett, of Lewistown, and others, participated. Mr. Finnessy thought that the movement would place farmers in a "higher position." Mr. Garland expressed the opinion that the "idea concerning a unity of effort among farmers' clubs, etc.," was "in the right direction." Mr. Howard deemed something of the kind "very necessary." Mr. McAdams desired greatly the "more thorough organization of our farmers." It was the hope of Mr. Maynard that those having the matter in charge would "act promptly." The club of which Mr. Prichett was a member was "decidedly in favor of the measure." Many others added pertinent and encouraging words. A few disapproved of the proposition, but the notes of dissent were drowned in the general unanimity. It was agreed that the convention should be held at Kewanee, as a convenient and accessible point.

A FORMAL CALL,

emanating from Mr. S. M. Smith, was published in the papers. The object of the meeting was stated to be "for the purpose of comparing views, consulting together on the best means of organizing a general union of farmers for their mutual benefit and protection against the monopolizing tendencies of the age." The call contained the following words of invocation: "Come then, farmers, and help us to make the meeting a success in numbers, intelligence, and results." The date fixed was the 16th and 17th of October, 1872.

ABOUT FIFTY DELEGATES ASSEMBLED AT KEWANEE,

representing a large majority of the farmers' clubs then in existence. They were all strangers to each other. Their opinions were immature, their wrongs undefined, and they had no plans or remedies devised for the future. The Convention is the historic one of the farmers' movement, and therefore merits special mention. The membership included many men of local, agricultural, and political prominence.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were the Hon. L. D. Whiting, of Bureau County, State Senator; Henry C. Lawrence, brother of Judge Lawrence; and C. C. Buell, not long ago a prominent educator, but now a farmer of Rock Falls, Whiteside County. Senator Whiting and Mr. Buell were the two principal orators of the occasion. Col. A. Woodford, another delegate, was one of the originators of the grange in Illinois. James Smith, Jr., an active participant in the proceedings, is a young and wealthy farmer of Madison County. Mr. C. A. Barney, of Providence, Bureau County, is well known by his contributions to the Chicago papers. D. H. Goran is a large stock-raiser of Fulton County. H. D. Carson is an extensive stock-grower of Weathersfield, Henry County. This rich county was also represented by C. C. Blish, who is said to "feed more cattle" than any man in this part of the State; M. B. Potter, a large farmer; C. H. Loomis, who "farms 300 acres;" and G. N. Paliner, a celebrated hedge-raiser. One of the most characteristic representatives of the county was S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, afterwards chosen Secretary of the State Association, and, since his first introduction to the public, an able and eloquent advocate of the cause. Mr. Smith is a gentleman of more than ordinary literary culture. He was a friend of Horace Greeley, and still exhibits with pride the bound volumes of the old *New-Yorker*, to which he was a subscriber from the first. Character was also given to the meeting by the presence of such men as Messrs. King, of Madison; McElroy, of Champaign; Saddoris, of Rock Island; and Prickett and Campbell, of Fulton. Many other gentlemen of equal local prominence were in attendance. All the delegates were farmers. The bone, sinew, and brain of the agricultural population of the State were fairly represented.

Letters were read from Gen. Ross, of Avon; A. M. Garland, of Springfield; and M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, who were unable to be present, but who fully sympathized with the ends in view. L. D. Whitney was chosen President; Col. A. Woodford, Vice-President; and S. M. Smith and L. W. Beer, Secretaries.

THE SPEECHES

were such as might have been expected in a cause not yet clearly shaped, and where those who met were not entirely sympathetic, because they were strangers to each other. Mr. Buell selected as his theme the intellectual elevation of the farmer, which, he hoped, would be advanced by the movement. The speech of Mr. Whiting treated of the legislative branch of the question at issue; while Mr. McElvoy sensibly and forcibly advised that farmers should spare no pains to get out of debt. Mr. King spoke of the general advantages of co-operation; and Mr. Smith gave an æsthetic turn to the debate, when it seemed likely to become dry and uninteresting.

The actual business of the meeting consisted in appointing a State Central Committee; an Executive Committee of three to fill vacancies in the Central Committee, and to call a State Convention; and the passage of the following

SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS,—

remarkable as the first formal protest of the farmers against the oppression under which they labored:

Resolved, That the agricultural interests of this country are the primary source of its growth, wealth, and prosperity; and that the protection and development of these are essential to the prosperity of every related industry, and also of every other vocation or business.

Resolved, That the immediate objects and purposes of the Convention should be to devise some means, or system of means, to cheapen the process of production, and lessen the expense of transportation.

Resolved, That the success of co-operative effort, as illustrated in the accumulation of capital for the carrying forward of immense business enterprises; in the combination of workingmen for the increase of wages, or the restriction of the hours of labor; in the formation of rings for controlling the price of agricultural or manufactured products, for "bulling" or "bearing" the markets of every kind; in the thorough and efficient organization of political parties for partisan ends,—should teach the farmer the lesson, both of its efficiency and its adaptation to the particular needs, if applied with intelligence and wisdom.

Resolved, That it is the duty of farmers' clubs, and similar organizations, to put forth their best efforts for extending and multiplying these organizations, until they shall compass the industrial interest of the entire West.

Resolved, That this Convention regards with favor the growth and prosperity of the organization called Patrons of Husbandry, and accept the evidences of its benefits and efficiency with hopeful expectations of its future usefulness.

Resolved, That the destruction of Canada thistles and noxious weeds is a matter of vital importance to the agricultural interests of the West; and this Convention would commend the action of the Legislature of Illinois in its efforts to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That the strength or weakness of the Railroad law, so called, should be determined by its thorough trial and enforcement; and this Convention would demand additional legislation on the subject, if required.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint a State Central Committee of one, and a committee of one from each county, whose duties shall be to act as a medium of communication between the various farmers' organizations.

Resolved, That this Convention return a vote of thanks to the citizens of Kewanee and the Wethersfield Farmers' Club, for the very generous hospitality extended to the members of this Convention; and that especial thanks are due the aforesaid Club for inaugurating and carrying to so successful an issue this Convention.

Resolved, That we approve of the law prohibiting persons from hunting within the inclosures of others without leave; and that we tender hearty thanks to the author of the same.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve of the law in regard to the introduction of Texas and Cherokee cattle into the State, and urge its rigid enforcement.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to fill any vacancies which may occur in the State Central Committee, and to call the next State Convention of Clubs, and, in general, to carry out the spirit of the resolutions of this Convention.

The Executive Committee consisted of William J. Barr, John Brickett, and L. F. Ross. In compliance with the duty assigned them, this Committee, on the 29th of December, 1872, issued a

CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION,

to be held at Bloomington on the 15th and 16th days of January, 1873; of which the following is a part:

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

"Equal and exact justice to all; special privileges to none."

The undersigned, the Executive Committee appointed by the Convention of delegates from farmers' clubs, held at Kewanee, Oct. 16 and 17, 1872, in pursuance of the duties assigned them, do hereby invite each farmers' club, grange, or other agricultural, horticultural, or industrial association of the State of Illinois, to send delegates for every thirty-three members, and fraction in excess of that number (*Provided*, That every organization shall be entitled to at least one delegate), to an Illinois Farmers' State Convention, to be held in the City of Bloomington, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 15 and 16, 1873, commencing at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, with three sessions each day (at 9 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7 p. m.).

The purpose of said Convention is to perfect the organization made at Kewanee, by the formation of a State Farmers' Association from said delegates, adoption of a constitution, and for securing the organization and representation of associations in every county, and, if possible, in every township, of the State; to discuss and insist upon reform in railway-transportation, the sale of agricultural implements, the sale of farm-products by commission merchants, and such other abuses as have grown up in our midst, and are now taxing and impoverishing producers and consumers; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

An order of business was also arranged, which included addresses from the Hon. L. D. Whiting, J. B. Porterfield, Esq., the Hon. M. L. Dunlap, the Hon. W. C. Flagg, H. C. Lawrence, Esq., the Hon. J. H. Rowell, Prof. J. B. Turner, Dr. J. M. Gregory, and Dr. N. Bateman.

THE CONVENTION WAS HELD AT BLOOMINGTON

on the days named. The attendance was large and of good character, all portions of the State being represented by substantial yeomen. The proceedings were fully reported in the newspapers at the time, and only need such mention here as will subserve the general purposes of this article. The gentlemen from whom addresses were expected were not all present, but other speakers supplied the places of the absentees,—among whom were the Hon. R. M. Benjamin, Col. Richard P. Morgan, and the Hon. James Shaw. The most important action of the body is represented in the following articles, reported by the Committee on

STATE ORGANIZATION,

of which S. T. K. Prime, of Pontiac, was Secretary:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

ART. 2. Its object shall be the promotion of the moral, intellectual, social, and pecuniary welfare of the farmers of Illinois.

ART. 3. Its members shall consist of delegates from the various farmers' clubs, granges, and agricultural and horticultural societies of the State, each of which shall be entitled to at least one delegate, and, where the number of its members exceeds 50, to one delegate for every 100 members or fraction exceeding half that number. The members of the State Board of Agriculture shall be ex-officio members of this Association; and, from counties or parts of counties in which clubs, granges, or other agricultural or horticultural societies are not organized, persons not delegates may be admitted by vote of this Association. All members shall pay an annual fee of $1.

ART. 4. Its officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President from each Congressional District of the State, to be nominated by the delegates therefrom; a Secretary and Treasurer; and these officers shall constitute the State Central Committee of this organization, with power to appoint an Executive Committee of three from its members; also, of a County Committee of one from each county in the State, to be nominated by the delegates. Said officers shall be elected annually, and serve for one year, until their successors are elected. This organization shall meet annually, at such time and place as the Association, or, in case of its failure to designate, the State Central Committee, may determine. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS

of the State Association were duly elected:

PRESIDENT.

W. C. Flagg, Mora, Madison County.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

District.

1. A. H. Dalton, Dalton, Cook County.
2. L. Worthington, Chicago, Cook.
3. N. S. Church, Barrington, Cook.
4. M. D. Richards, Woodstock, McHenry.
5. D. W. Dame, Lanark, Carroll.
6. Capt. Rufus Ford, Buda, Bureau.
7. W. R. Conklin, Morris, Grundy.
8. W. Calan, Pontiac, Livingston.
9. Gen. L. F. Ross, Avon, Fulton.
10. H. C. Lawrence, Prairie City, McDonough.
11. T. Butterworth, Quincy, Adams.
12. Benjamin Dornblaster, Assumption, Christian.
13. John Brown, Normal, McLean.
14. I. P. Porterfield, Sydney, Champaign.
15. James Wright, ——, Shelby.
16. M. M. Hooten, Centralia.
17. James Smith, Jr., Moro, Madison.
18. John M. Ferris, Anna, Union.
19. Richard Richardson, Ewing, Franklin.

SECRETARY.

S. M. Smith, Kewanee, Henry.

TREASURER.

Duncan McKay, Mount Carroll, Carroll.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED

asking that the laws regulating Railway and Warehouse Commissions be amended and enforced; requesting Congress to enact such laws as should prevent unjust discrimination in freights; insisting upon the enforcement of the laws regulating freight and passenger transportation in Illinois; declaring cheap transportation to be of vital interest to the West, and excessive rates sheer robbery; recommending voters to use the ballot-box as a solution of the evils suffered by farmers; approving the decision of Judge Tipton in the McLean County case; recommending that the acceptance of free passes by Legislators be regarded as a misdemeanor; advocating tide-water communication for the chain of Great Lakes; and advising the formation of farmers' clubs in all localities; that no agricultural implements be bought of persons who had "entered into a conspiracy not to sell to farmers' associations;" and that the Legislature immediately pass a bill fixing maxium rates of freights. Resolutions advocating the building of a great through freight line from Lincoln, Neb., to the sea-board, were referred to an appropriate committee.

The Convention adjourned.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. S. M. Smith, the Secretary of the State Association, issued

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR:

The Illinois State Farmers' Convention, held at Bloomington on the 15th and 16th inst., completed the formation of a State Farmers' Association, providing for the organization of every county and township in the State into farmers' clubs, granges, or other agricultural societies, with proper officers, through whom every farmer in the State can be reached, when it becomes necessary, by concentration of our strength, to protect ourselves against the increasing aggressions upon our rights of railroads and other corporations.

Our purpose will be incomplete without the co-operation of other States, especially of the Northwest.

We therefore, earnestly invite correspondence from the different States, with a view to their immediately holding conventions and forming associations similar to ours, that, while their Legislatures are in session, they may call for necessary legislation in reforming abuses, and regulating, by proper laws, the rates of fare and freight upon the railroads of their respective States.

The advantages to be derived from joint action became at once apparent to every one. Measures were at once taken for

THE ORGANIZATION OF CLUBS

in every township, county, and congressional district,—the smaller clubs to have close affiliation with the common head. Each larger organization was to be made up of a certain percentage of the members of organizations below it. The first district organization was formed in the Fifth Congressional District, with headquarters at Freeport. The Sixteenth District was the second to move. Others followed in too great numbers to admit of enumeration. The meetings were at first scattering, but increased in frequency, until they became of more than daily occurrence.

ORGANIZERS AND ORATORS.

W. C. Flagg, President of the State Association, engaged actively in the work of organization, speaking wherever he was able to be present. D. M. Horten, Vice President from the Sixteenth District, proved an efficient orator, and aided the work in the southern part of the State. Carroll County sent into the field D. W. Dane, one of its most persuasive speakers. C. C. Buell, of Whiteside, continued the labor so well begun at Kewanee. Whiteside County was further represented by J. A. Patterson, a gentleman of culture and eloquence. Other gentlemen who have been prominent as speakers and organizers are J. H. Rowell, legal representative of the people in the McLean County case; the Hon. Thomas A. Judd, of Kane, once a member of the Legislature; Amos Savage, Representative from Kankakee; the Hon. A. J. Grover; James Creed, of Marion; W. H. Ennis, of Decatur; W. Colon and S. T. K. Prime, of Pontiac; Sidney L. Morgan, of Pontiac, brother of the late Railroad Commissioner; J. B. Funk, of Livingston, one of the largest farmers in the State; R. Richeson, of Franklin, in the Nineteenth Congressional District; B. Dornblazer, of the Twelfth Congressional District; and J. B. Porterfield, of Sidney, Champaign County. Most of these gentlemen confined their exertions to the vicinity of their own homes, although a few, among whom was Mr. Flagg, were orators and organizers at large. John H. Bryant, of Princeton, brother of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, lent all his energies to the cause, speaking occasionally where such service was needed. All farmers of the State, in any way notable for wealth, intelligence, or moral worth, seemed moved by one impulse to work for the common cause. The masses moved as one man toward the same end. The feeling of opposition to monopolies was not confined to agriculturists. Business and professional men in all villages and towns of the State shared in it. No cause has ever been advocated by any set or class of men with greater unanimity of feeling or persistency of purpose.

The question of freights was one that could only be remotely reached by the courts.

THE RATE CHARGED PER MILE FOR PASSAGE

presented a more tangible point of attack. The Legislature had fixed the maximum at 3 cents a mile, and the people in certain localities resolved to pay no more. Traveling at this price they called

"RIDING ACCORDING TO LAW."

The subject came up for discussion at Bloomington, but the Convention took no official action on it. A few members asserted their right to ride according to legislative enactment in returning to their homes from Bloomington, and were not ejected from the trains. For a time the feeling of the people toward the roads took only this form of opposition. The centres of operation were in McLean, Livingston, Champaign, Marion, Johnson, and Bureau Counties. The plan adopted was to travel in parties so large that they could not be ejected by any force at the immediate command of the conductors. Individuals occasionally tried to "ride according to law," but generally received summary treatment, and were obliged to yield. A party of forty-two farmers, who rode to a convention at Princeton from points west, "according to law," attempting to return in the same legal manner, were brought face to face with fifty stalwart railroad employes, and Dr. Stetson, of Neponset, "caved," paying the difference between the legislative rate and the monopoly rate into the hands of the conductor. Narrations of these occurrences furnished lively reading for the newspapers at the time.

The attack upon this weak point of the enemy's defenses has ceased for the present,

ONLY TO BE RENEWED

by the combined agricultural forces of the State, unless the Legislature speedily find a remedy for the alleged grievances. In the localities where the 3 cent war was most hotly waged, clubs grew and multiplied, more rapidly perhaps than anywhere else, except in Fulton County, to which the credit of originating the farmers' movement is principally due.

THE GRIEVANCE OF THE FARMERS,

as expressed in many ways at the various meetings, may be briefly expressed as follows:

The farmers of Illinois complain:

That they are especially at the mercy of monopolists;

That, while the price of farm-products is reduced to the minimum, the prices of all essential articles of consumption remain the same;

That they pay for farm-machinery, through the intervention of middlemen, 200 or 300 per cent more than is just and reasonable;

That the railroads refuse to move farm-products, except at exorbitant rates of carriage;

That the railroads discriminate injustly in the transfer of freights, as regards localities;

That the railroads refuse to acknowledge the right of the Legislature to regulate freight and passenger tariffs;

That the Legislature declines to enforce its own laws;

That members of Congress are too busily occupied with schemes of personal again and aggrandizement to heed the cry of the people;

That a remedy for these ills through the courts is remote in point of time, and seemingly impossible in fact;

That a protective tariff is unjust and injurious;

That the railroad companies have deprived the people of all proprietorship in the railroads, which the people paid large sums of money to build;

That the courts base their decisions in respect to railroad cases on the doctrine of "vested rights," which the farmers believe to be an arrant humbug.

EVADING THE REVENUE LAWS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That spirit which prompts men to take undue advantage of their neighbors, and to evade the taxes imposed by Government, is common "to all trades but ours." So say the high-minded and reputable mercantile firms. We are told that it is the part of the two-pence ha'penny dealer to smuggle, and endeavor to enter his importation at the custom-house on invoices which contain undervaluations. It is for him to sustain his stock of merchandise by taking advantage of the parcel-post,—not for the first-class merchant who makes large importations and has a reputation at stake. For the purpose of watching these minnows that sport about here and there, plying their illicit trade, and to detect and prosecute them, an army of Special Inspectors, Detectives, and Treasury Agents is maintained by the Government; while the whales are allowed to meander at pleasure in the great commercial ocean, without even a suspicious eye upon them. The Phelpses and Dodges, luminaries of commercial integrity and Evangelical Christianity, arrive at the grand object of "the importing public" by the aid of charts which point out all dangerous rocks in the channel, and in the end, after a safe voyage, undisturbed by pirates, or any one to molest and make them afraid, run into the harbor of Compromise, with a hold full of spoils.

Other branches of "industry," however, have other, if not safer, ways by which they desire to circumvent the Treasury Department, and reduce taxation—by evading the laws. The manufacture of silk ribbons, and their importation into this country, is enormous. When silk ribbons were taxed at the rate of 40 per centum ad valorem, which was prior to 1864, they were made wholly of silk, as every one who buys them supposes them to be; but, since that time, the ribbon men have learned a trick, about which they say "there are no wires!" A single cotton thread has been introduced into the edge of the ribbon, and is called a cord-edge. This was found to be "necessary," because Congress, by the act of June 30, 1864, levied a duty of 60 per cent on "all dress and piece silks, *ribbons*, etc., of which silk is the component of chief value." This practise was introduced, it is but fair to say, by the Eastern manufacturers, having factories in France and Switzerland. By this interjection, they claimed that the article was changed from silk ribbon to "a manufacture of silk and cotton," dutiable at a lower rate. The matter was decided adversely to this construction by the Treasury Department, and the question went to the courts, where the views of the manufacturers were sustained. The Treasury officials were induced to take the matter in hand "for future consideration," where it has remained for nine years, with a prospect of reposing in the Secretary's pigeon-holes for some time to come. After the decision by the courts, the importers began to file their appeals, and this has been kept up to the present time, and amounts to no small matter, considering the fact that there are millions of dollars' worth of these ribbons imported every year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thus far been unable to discover anything else in the demand than a plain endeavor to evade the law, and a failure to accomplish the ends desired; because the facts with regard to the component material of chief value and the provisions of the law agree exactly, leaving no room for doubt; and officers of customs have been ordered to assess the duty at 60 per cent.

Another trick of the trade has manifested itself, about which Western importers are somewhat credulous, and they are rather disposed to think there are some "wires" somewhere. Our Chicago importers in the ribbon trade are formidable rivals of the Eastern men, and the latter, it is charged, have imported large amounts of ribbons at values much below the prices which our importers are able to obtain abroad. It is claimed that the same ribbons for which Western men are charged 4 francs 10 centimes per yard, are invoiced in New York at 3 francs 60 centimes,—thus rendering it necessary for Western dealers to sell at a less in order to compete with Eastern houses.

The whales are not satisfied with drowning the little fish, but their jaws are opened wide to swallow their own kind, and trickery appears to be in the ascendant, Mr. Beecher to the contrary notwithstanding. IMPORTER.

A JERSEYMAN TO THE RESCUE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an article in to-day's TRIBUNE, relating to the fishery-war between Delaware and New Jersey, I notice the following: "As New Jersey commenced the quarrel, she has had but little sympathy; and, as the facts have been on the side of Delaware, the State is to be congratulated upon the prospects of regaining her rights and her shad." New Jersey may have been "disloyal" during the War, may be a "foreign country" now, a land of cranberries and sweet potatoes, and flowing with cider and apple-whisky; but still, in this case, "the facts" have been on her side, and not, as you have stated, on the side of Delaware. The latter State *claims* the right and title to all that portion of the Delaware River lying between her shores and the shores of New Jersey, and also an uncertain number of square miles of land adjacent to the river on the Jersey side,—and all this by virtue of a "grant" from some mythical personage of the middle ages. Notwithstanding this "claim," the foreign subjects of the good little State pay their annual taxes to the Commonwealth of New Jersey, and the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

As to the impropriety of the people of one State fishing upon the shores of the other, there can be no two opinions; but the quarrel referred to was in this wise: Some Jerseymen were one day fishing but a short distance from shore, in their own waters, when a party of armed men—law-abiding citizens of Delaware—bore down upon them. The Jerseymen made some resistance, as was right and proper, but were finally overpowered and carried off to what G. F. T. would call a "Bastile." Now, who can blame the friends and neighbors of the prisoners if they took advantage of the first favorable opportunity and gave the Delaware filibusters a Roland for their Oliver? New Jersey began the quarrel with Delaware, just as the North began the war with the South at Fort Sumter, by acting on the defensive. JERSEYMAN.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1873.

Senator Castle on "Reversing the Supreme Court."

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 22d inst. has taken for a text a sentence in a letter written by me when it was first rumored that the Supreme Court had reversed the decision in the McLean County railroad case,—and before the points made in that decision were made public,—which sentence was to the effect that the "people might have to continue to fight until they '*reversed' the Supreme Court*." This THE TRIBUNE deems "subversion of law, and would lead to anarchy in society" and "chaos in government."

Now, I believe that Judges of all courts are human in their knowledge and opinions; that their decisions are swayed by their education, prejudices, habits of life and thought, and associations; that, while they are honestly acting, they may be imperceptibly biased; and that the time may come when, to preserve the Government and keep in accord with the progression of the age, it may be necessary to "reverse a court." This opinion may be "revolutionary."

In our Government there are extreme elements. On one extreme, we find the people, the source of power, naturally "revolutionary," progressive in their aims, and at war with precedents. And from them go up every great reform. At the other extreme, we find the courts, conservative in act, and ever looking back for precedents by which to square the present. And these extremes conduce to the public weal. But occasionally the people press onward to the development of an idea, while the courts block the way with their prejudices arrayed against innovation, when we may rest assured the courts will eventually be "reversed." Nor is this a new idea.

In our State, in 1839, Gov. Carlin appointed John A. McClernand Secretary of State. The Senate decided there was no vacancy, thereby keeping A. P. Field in that office. McClernand sued for the office before Judge Breese and won, when the case was carried to the Supreme Court and reversed. Then, under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas, it was made a party question, and the Supreme Court was "reversed" by the addition of five Judges, and Douglas one of the number.

Not many years since, the same occurred with the Supreme Court of the United States, when the opinion given by Judge Taney in regard to the Fugitive Slave law was reversed by the appointment of Judges known to hold different opinions. And recently, if I mistake not, we have seen a decision of that court "reversed" on the question of the constitutionality of legal-tenders, by placing new men on the bench.

No less than THE TRIBUNE do I believe in yielding full obedience to law; but, when that law goes counter to good sense or public interest, I believe in reversing the law. With the decision of the Supreme Court in that McLean County case the people are content, as am I, but there is still a distrust on the part of the people as to whether similar failings might not be found in any law enacted,—as to whether it is possible to enact any regulations of railways which this Court would deem constitutional and without flaw. In such event the people would prefer a Supreme Judge whose construction of the law is the same as Judge Tipton's.

I may not have sufficient reverence for the dictum of a court. I believe there are none of this earth unswayed by the passions and prejudices incident to other men; they may be honest, but mistaken; and such a thing as dishonesty has not been unknown in the history of jurisprudence. Yet our Supreme Court stand deservedly high both for integrity and ability, and, while defending my opinions, I should regret to be understood as intimating a distrust of the eminent Judges of that Bench. Their decisions are before the people, and must be judged upon their merits, and every American citizen has undoubted right to judge these Supreme Court Judges.

Now a word upon the general question. The great question to be decided is, whether the State has parted with its sovereignty, whether railways are superior to the State, or their will superior to law, and, when it is settled, the excitement will subside. As the case now stands, the General Assembly enacted a law making certain rates for certain railways. These roads say it is not for their interest to obey this law, so they will disobey until the courts pass upon it, and, having an interest of nearly $250,000,000, they are enabled to thus override the law.

Now, the private citizen, under the same circumstances, would, in his poverty and lack of influence, of necessity have obeyed the law until it was decided unconstitutional. What the people want, and must have, is, that the corporations stand before the law on the same footing as the citizen. If a law to require obedience must be decided by the Supreme Court, let it be so understood for the people as well as the corporations, and thus virtually give the law-making power into the hands of the courts. Or, if the people must obey the law until it is decided against, make corporations do the same, and this contest must continue until this question is settled by all corporations yielding the same obedience to State enactments as is required of the citizen. When that is accomplished, the regulating of unjust discriminations will be comparatively easy, and must follow in justice to the people. M. B. CASTLE.

THE FARMERS.

The Agriculturists of Peoria and Adjoining Counties in Council.

Adoption of Resolutions Protesting Against all Monopolies.

The LaSalle County Farmers Organizing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., March 27.—The farmers of Peoria and the adjoining counties met at the Court-House in this city to-day. The bad roads and unfavorable weather diminished the attendance, which was nevertheless large. Much earnestness and enthusiasm was manifested. The object of this meeting was to organize a county association, and to assist generally in forwarding the cause. W. P. Merritt, of Princeville, called the meeting to order. Morton H. Synder, of Bromfield, was chosen Secretary. A Committee of Three on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of O. S. Cummings, of Princeville, Adam Seed, of Akron, and F. Irwin, of Princeville.

Gen. L. F. Ross, of Avon, Fulton County, who was present by invitation, addressed the meeting briefly. He said that he should speak first on Farmers' Clubs as business organizations. A year and a half ago the farmers of his district organized a club which now numbers 300. The movement quickly spread to other localities. The present was his maiden effort at a speech, which would be brief. He first spoke of the social advantages of unions to farmers. Farmers were more isolated than any other class of people. He said the feeling among them needed some stimulant. This would come of frequent meeting together. Education and culture, both in the special direction of agriculture and the general direction of literature, would follow. Some good had come of the State Board of Agriculture, but not as much as had been expected. Farmers still raise the same poor cow, the same "razor-backed" hog, and the same spindle-shanked horses that they did twenty-five years ago. Improvements in stock were one of the first advantages that would come of union and association. Improvement in farm implements would come next, and, chiefes tof all,articles needed. From these topics, Gen. Ross passed to the discussion of the laws regulating trade, traffic, and monopolies. The usual points were made against the railroads, all of which were well put and vigorously expressed.

Mr. S. M. Smith followed in an earnest speech. He first spoke of the general benefits to the farmers of meeting together in the clubs, the chief of which was the resulting feeling of brotherhood which affected all of them, no matter in what State they might live. Without the farmers the world could not move one day. It is only by good prices for farm products that the farmers can surround themselves with physical comforts and literary advantages. Coming to Peoria, he saw many houses that bore the marks of poverty, and were nearly unfit to live in. Yet he had no doubt that the residents of these poor dwellings worked hard for a living. The farmer worked harder and more hours for what he earned than men of any other class or profession. The farmer should be allowed to set a price on his products instead of having it set for him by others. To the bankruptcy of half the farmers of this great State of Illinois this state of things is rapidly tending. The remedy for all these evils is in the farmers themselves. So long as they submit, there will be found those ready to take advantage of their submission. The farmers have been scattered; have allowed these things to go on, because they had no common means of operation. The object of the Bloomington Convention was to effect a State combination, through which agriculturalists might accomplish their objects more effectually. Is it a matter of necessity that New York and Liverpool should set the prices of farm products? No. Suppose every farmer was out of debt to-day, would he be obliged to throw his products hastily on the market? If the farmer locked up his corn-cribs and refused to sell his pork, he could bring the great marts of the world on their knees to him. The farmers buy too many implements; too many groceries; too many dry goods. They should buy less of these; pay up their debts, and then they would be the monarchs of the market. If they went to purchase with the money in their hands, they could fix their own price, and would not afterwards be called on to raise money in haste, and at a sacrifice, to pay their indebtedness. With a cash basis, the profits on both sides would be equal. There is a limit beyond which those who sell farm implements should never be allowed to go. In the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, 15 per cent is always considered a good rate of profit. A reaper that cost the maker $40 is sold for $200 to the farmer. The Weed sewing-machine costs the maker $9, and is sold to the farmer for $65 dollars. These things can be remedied. Let these manufactories alone for two years, so there will be no surplus of machinery, as they say there is now a surplus of farm products. Here comes in the severest trouble of all, the injustice of the railroads. The Camden & Amboy Railroad owns New Jersey. Tom Scott owns Pennsylvania. It is much the same with our own Legislature at Springfield. It would have adjourned and gone home long ago, except that the members are afraid to face their constituents, not having done anything for their relief against the monopolies. The agricultural population is four-fifths of that of the State. Have not the farmers rights, with this excess of numbers? The contempt felt for farmers will soon change. The speaker's correspondence had shown him that there was a deep, strong feeling underlying this movement, that corroborates his assertion. The laws should be made to bear equally upon individuals and corporations, and the Legislature and the Governor should see that all laws are enforced impartially. The difference between Kawanee and Peoria, as regards freights, is 5 cents a hundred, which makes a variation of three cents a bushel on corn. The meeting was not as large as it ought to be. Did this indicate that the people of Peoria County had sold themselves for an increase of three cents a bushel on corn? If so, that was a thundering sight cheaper than he (the speaker) was inclined to sell himself. The railroads always discriminate in favor of their own lands, especially on States further [illegible] to Chicago roads used to carry [illegible] a bushel, and go for [illegible] give the farmers free passes besides. Now they charge eleven cents for the same distance, and the profits of railroad stock have reached 25 per cent. Mr. Smith gave his usual facts and figures in arraignment of the railroads and the warehouse and commission business in Chicago. It is high time that the "numbering of grain up" when it suits the warehousemen, and "numbering it down" when it would be of benefit to the farmer, should be stopped. The Chicago Stock Yards need amending. The cattle brokers have their name properly, for they have broken many an honest farmer. Mr. Smith closed his remarks amidst loud applause.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the laboring classes to concentrate their power at the ballot-box for the election to office, from the highest to the lowest in the State, of men whose material interests are closely identified with our own, and that this should be a qualification possessed in order to secure our support, and that we pledge our votes in the future to such candidates for office as the producing and laboring classes, in their wisdom, shall see fit to present to the people for their suffrages.

Resolved, That the doctrine of vested rights, under which our railroad corporations claim exemption from Legislative control, belongs to a past age and despotic rule; and, as it cannot exist without infringing the rights of the citizen generally, it has no legitimate place in the jurisprudence of a free people.

Resolved, That the expression of feeling throughout the State has been sufficiently general and earnest to impress our Legislature with the wants and necessities of the people, and, should they fail to enact laws to regulate and restrain the railroads in their extortionate and unjust charges, they will deserve and receive the condemnation of their constituents.

Resolved, That until we have obtained redress from the assumption of power, wrongs, and the extortions of the railroads in this State, and have brought them into subjection to legal restraints, we shall act together as one body, without distinction of party, so far as this question is concerned, deeming it paramount to all others at the present time.

Resolved, That we view all acts of the railroad companies to enforce the payment of illegal fare, by the presence of armed force, by violence, or threats of violence, or otherwise, as revolutionary, and, if persisted in, calculated to usurp the powers of Government, and bring on civil war.

Resolved, That Congress has the undoubted right to regulate commerce between the States. We therefore earnestly invoke the aid of Congress to save that department of labor which feeds and sustains all the rest from the injustice and extortion of the railroads of our country, which now seriously cripple our resources and threaten our ruin.

Resolved, That those newspapers that do not support the cause of the people against all unjust monopolies, but take sides with their aggressors, are unworthy our patronage, and should receive no support from a law-abiding and justice-loving people.

Resolved, That we urge the organization of Farmers' Clubs in every town and school district in the county, and that they notify the Secretary of the County Association of the formation of the same, with the officers' names and address.

It was further resolved to send a delegate to Springfield.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following permanent officers for the County Association: For President, John A. McCoy, of Millbrook; for Vice Presidents, Joseph Burdett, of Kickapoo, and Louis Wilder, of Midonia; for Secretaries, Martin H. Snyder, of Brimfield, and William H. Merritt, of Princeville; for Executive Committee, James H. Hart, Joseph Burdett, G. W. Butts, S. D. Kemp, R. R. Debord.

Mr. Joseph Burdett was elected as a delegate to the Farmers' Convention to be held at Springfield, April 2.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Constitution and By-laws: J. Burdett, Kickapoo; D. Kemp, Brimfield; M. P. Reed, Princefield; Ezra Adams, Millbrook; R. Pierce, Brimfield.

A meeting was held in the evening, and a permanent organization effected.

LASALLE, Ill., March 27.—The farmers of LaSalle County are becoming very generally alive to the importance of organizing for the protection of their interests against class legislation, the exorbitant demands of railroad companies, and the grasping avarice of middle-men. Farmers' Clubs and Granges have been organized in nearly all the towns in the county, and unanimity of action on their part may be confidently looked for.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a Bible-reading in the Methodist Church Block from 4 to 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On Saturday evening there will be a meeting of the Metropolitan Club, at the club-room, to elect a Board of Managers.

An inquest was held at No. 189 Larrabee street, yesterday, on the body of Philip Krausman, who died from fatty degeneration of the heart.

George Paschold, an employe in Stone's planing mill, on South Clark street, had his right hand seriously injured by an accident yesterday.

A regular meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 3, K. of P., will be held this evening, at Castle Hall. The attendance of all the members is requested.

The regular scientific meeting of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will be held this evening at the office of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 792 Wabash avenue.

A little boy named John Bowland strayed away from his home, No. 31 Hope street, two days ago, and has not since been seen by his friends. Those who know anything of him should communicate with his parents.

The Philocalian Society of the Dearborn Seminary will give a reception and entertainment at Standard Hall this evening. The programme is made up of musical and elocutionary exercises, and the farce, "No Cure, No Pay," in which the members of the society will take part.

The engine-tender and mail car of the Omaha train on the Northwestern Road, due here at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, jumped the track at DeKalb. The car was turned completely over, and was badly damaged. There were three men in it when the accident occurred, but they escaped with slight injuries. The train was delayed four hours by the mishap.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, accompanied by the President and some of the Directors of the Board of Trade, and the Inspector and Registrar of Grain, yesterday afternoon drove down to the Stock Yards, and, on their return, stopped at the elevators of Flint & Thompson, Hough, and Murry Nelson, making a very thorough examination of the last one. The Board left for Springfield yesterday evening.

We are apt to grumble at the distressing weather to which we have been latterly subjected. Miserable as it has been, there are others who are suffering from a still more lamentable condition of affairs. The following extract from a letter to Mr. John A. Tyrrell, written by the Rev. H. D. Kitchell, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, dated Middlebury, Vt., March 23, suggests a more trying winter than we have experienced: "To-day, our 114th of continuous good sleighing, I rode out to a funeral in a tempest of driving snow, over a road drifted for long distances six and eight feet deep."

Capt. Hickey, yesterday, caused the arrest of three men named James Nolan, John Williams, and Henry Dunlap, on suspicion of complicity in the burglary at Lizzie Moore's, on Clinton street, last week. They were taken before Justice Banyon, but they refused to be examined before one Justice. They were, therefore, held in bail of $5,000 each under the charge of burglary, and $1,500 each under that of assault with a deadly weapon. They will be examined before Justices Banyon and Daggett next Monday afternoon. The woman Moore has positively identified them as being the men who were in her house. They were sent to jail to await trial.

After dark on Wednesday evening, a gang of ruffians attacked a man without any provocation, while he was walking homeward in the neighborhood of Milwaukee avenue and Reuben street. While they were beating him, the driver of a lumber wagon, who was passing at the time, remonstrated with them, but he was chased off by threats. He subsequently met Officer Huebner, and told him what he had witnessed. The policeman started in pursuit of the parties, who were but a short distance away. When they saw him coming they ran. Huebner gave chase, calling upon them to halt. They paid no attention to the order, and the officer drew his revolver and fired upon them. One of them fell, but instantly regained his feet and followed his companions, who had by that time got far ahead of the pursuer. Later in the evening a man called at Huebner's house, and wanted to know why the policeman shot his son. Huebner was not at home, and his wife was unable to give the desired information. The wounded man and the man who called himself his father have not been heard from since, and remain unknown.

THE RECENT SUICIDE.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of Jameson C. Nicholson, the circumstances of whose strange death by suicide have been published. The post mortem examination disclosed the fact that the man killed himself with a narcotic poison. Mr. D. C. Nicol, agent of the Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company, furnishes the following information concerning him: He was a Scotchman, of superior education, and [illegible] thought that his family reside [illegible] the old country. He taught [illegible] in his native country, and could have made his profession remunerative but for his intemperate habits, which drove him from home to this country. Upon arriving here he joined the Good Templars, and attained an exalted position in the order. In July last he canvassed for the Elliptic Sewing-Machine Company. Mr. Nicol does not think that he was driven to desperation by poverty, as he was in receipt of a handsome annuity from a Glasgow life insurance company. He rather thinks that Nicholson relapsed into his old habit of drinking, and took his life in a drunken fit. Mr. Nicol saw him in the West Division Library one day last week, and learned from him that he was getting along well, financially. The dunning letter from a boarding-house keeper, found upon him, must have been from a former proprietor of No. 181 Morgan street, as he left that place three weeks ago without leaving any debts behind him.

THE LAND OF PROMISE.

A meeting was held yesterday evening in the lecture-room of the Union Park Congregational Church, for the purpose of expounding to all who might take an interest therein the great advantages to be secured by settling in the valley of the Upper Arkansas, in the southwestern part of Kansas. About twenty people felt interest enough in that valley to attend the meeting, which was addressed by two gentlemen, a Prof. Bent, and a clergyman, neither of whom seemed to have seen the land of promise, but both of whom gave glowing accounts of it. The climate was neither hot nor cold, wet nor dry. The soil was all that soil should be, and a market for its products would be found in the mining districts of Colorado. Various tall specimens of Arkansas valley grasses were produced, and the audience seemed much interested in them. It is intended to establish a Christian colony in this blessed country, where irregular climates will not try the temper. Several questions were asked by those present, but no one volunteered to join the enterprise.

—A private letter from Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated March 15, to parties in Cincinnati, says: "The Secretary of War has ordered the military here to drive the miners from the San Juan mines. There are about 5,000 miners there, and they declare they will fight before giving their lands to the Indians for a reservation. The miners claim the support of the Mexicans, and consequently hot times are expected in the spring when the military attempt to carry out instructions. The Government is making all preparations, and large amounts of ammunition and stores are being shipped to New Mexico and Utah."

WAS HE MURDERED?

Mysterious Tragedy in the West Division.

A Young Man, in a Dying Condition, Found in a Barn.

Several Frightful Cuts and Gashes Discovered on His Head.

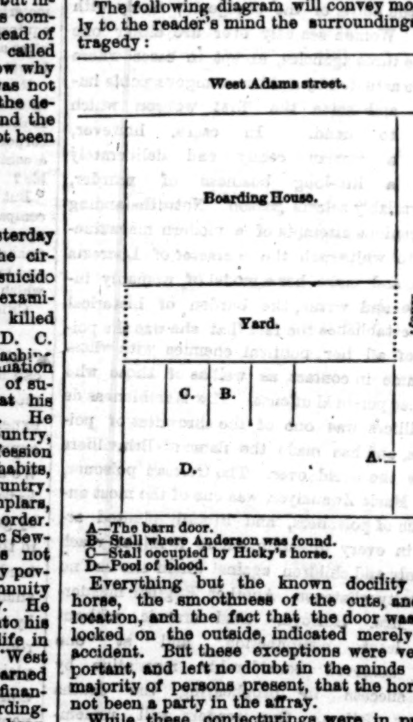
He Claims to Have Been Stabbed, But Some People Believe He Was Kicked By a Horse.

A tragedy, shrowded in mystery, was enacted on West Adams street, yesterday afternoon. By some persons it was called an accident, but, if the words of a dying man are to be believed, the assailant of Daniel Anderson was not a horse, but a man. The facts concerning this mysterious affair, as far as known, are these: Daniel Anderson is a young Swede, 19 years old. He emigrated to America alone, in September, 1870. He came to Chicago soon after his arrival in the country, and has earned an enviable reputation for honesty and sobriety in this city. Last November he was employed by W. P. Hicky, a butcher and provision dealer, at No. 137 South Halsted street, to drive a delivery wagon, and has done his duty well, and his wages have been twice increased. He has had the care of the horse he has driven, and it was in the barn where the animal is kept, with four other horses, that the unfortunate lad received the injuries which will probably end in his death. The barn is in the rear of Mrs. Sanyard's boarding-house, No. 194 West Adams street, where the boy had been living since he went into Mr. Hicky's service.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, having made his forenoon rounds, he drove to the barn to put his horse up. It appears that he had put the horse in the stall, and had removed the harness before he received his injuries. About ten minutes after 12, a boy, who has the care of one of the other horses, went in the barn, fed his horse, and came out, leaving the only door to the barn open.

About half-past 12 the inmates of the boarding house sat down to dinner. The landlady spoke of the absence of Anderson, as it was something remarkable. A few minutes later her little boy came in, and said some men were fighting in the barn,—one of them, he said, was "Dan." Robert Baxter, a boarder, who was an intimate friend of Anderson's, ran out to the barn. He returned soon after, and, pale with fright, said that Daniel was lying in one of the stalls of the barn, insensible, and badly cut on the head and face, and that there was no one else there. This statement put an end to the dinner. Every one who had the courage rushed out to the barn. Anderson was brought into the house and laid upon his own bed, up-stairs. He was insensible, and bleeding freely at the mouth, nose, and ears. Mr. Hicky, being informed of the condition of his employe, sent for Dr. Walter Hay, who arrived in half an hour after young Anderson was found. After examining the wounds, he said the skull was fractured, and the boy must die. He then called in Dr. Ray, and together they made a more critical examination. Two cuts were found on the left side of the head, behind the ear, a cut on the right cheek, in the form of a cross, and a long scratch on the left cheek. One of the cuts behind the ear was long, the other short. The long cut was farthest from the ear, and beneath it the skull was fractured. The question then arose, how were the wounds inflicted? It was at first supposed that Anderson had been kicked by one of the horses. No one supposed anything else, until after the examination by the physicians. They were not of the opinion that the wounds were inflicted by a horse's hoof. The statement of the boy who found Anderson served to make it still more improbable that the wounds were the result of a horse's kicks. He said that he found the stable door locked on the outside. The boy who had been in the barn at ten minutes after 12 did not close the door. Some one, then, had been in the barn, besides Anderson, between ten minutes after 12 and half-past, and the tragedy must have occurred in that time, as the boy who went in first would certainly have seen a pool of blood which was standing in the centre of the floor when young Baxter went out. The blood was in the rear of the horse for which Anderson cared, and close to its heels. An empty water-bucket turned over and Anderson's hat were found near by. Anderson was found under the manger of a vacant stall next to the one occupied by his horse. Blood was sprinkled on the sides of the stall where he was found. There were no special evidences of a struggle, and the boy lay in a natural position. There was a trail of blood from the pool to Anderson.

The following diagram will convey more clearly to the reader's mind the surroundings of the tragedy:



A—The barn door.
B—Stall where Anderson was found.
C—Stall occupied by Hicky's horse.
D—Pool of blood.

Everything but the known docility of the horse, the smoothness of the cuts, and their location, and the fact that the door was found locked on the outside, indicated merely a sad accident. But these exceptions were very important, and left no doubt in the minds of the majority of persons present, that the horse had not been a party in the affray.

While these conjecturings were in progress the boy, who had been apparently insensible, opened his eyes and said, "I was stabbed." Anxiously then those who waited around his bedside bent over him, and asked, "Who did it?" but the boy seemed again entirely unconscious. Soon after this declaration a young Swede arrived, who was his companion on the voyage to America, and who has been his most intimate friend ever since. His name is Harrold Barusquini. When this boy laid his hand on Anderson's arm and said to him "Dan, don't you know me?" the young Swede again opened his eyes and whispered "Yes." Harrold then said, "Did the horse kick you?" Anderson faintly answered "No, I was stabbed." "Who stabbed you?" said Harrold. The boy said in, a whisper, "I don't know," and then sank into the same unconscious condition he had been before.

These declarations left little doubt in the minds of those present that the boy's wounds had been made by a sharp instrument in the hands of some unknown person.

Anderson had no known enemies. He was liked by everybody. Our reporter conversed with his employer, his landlady, his companions in the boarding-house, and many of his friends outside, and they all testified to his quiet, and inoffensive demeanor. He was never known to fight or dispute. It was, therefore, not easy to believe that his assailant was actuated by malice. Neither could the motive have been mercenary, as three dollars was all the money the boy had, in the morning, and this amount was found in his pocket after the tragedy occurred. There is only one loop-hole left. About three weeks ago, a man was turned out of the stable, who had made it his sleeping-place for some time. Anderson was the first to make complaint against him, and, when the man was expelled, he was very angry, and cursed young Anderson for reporting him. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this same man may have returned yesterday morning, and, being refused admission by Anderson, have struck him with a knife or a hatchet. Anderson's hat has a short, fresh cut in the rim, which could only have been made by the point of a knife or edge of a hatchet. Unless the boy becomes conscious before death, it is highly probable the mystery surrounding the affair will never be cleared. The Coroner made an effort to take an ante-mortem deposition last evening, but did not succeed.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.

Sensation in a Wabash Avenue Boarding-House—A "Lost" Watch Suddenly Found.

A Wabash avenue boarding-house that has not been the scene of a sensation of some kind is a phenomenon. There was such a boarding-house near the corner of that fashionable thoroughfare and ——th street until yesterday, when it fell from its phenomenal estate with a crash that resounded through contiguous blocks. For some time past the boarders at this house, which, it may be remarked, is one of the first-class houses on the avenue, were in the habit of waking up in the morning to find that their diamond pins, gold watches, pocketbooks, sleeve-buttons, and other valuable articles of the same general character, had mysteriously disappeared during the night. The breakfast table would be considered dull without a tale touching the extraordinary manner in which some cherished specimen of useful or ornamental jewelry had taken flight from the dressing-case while the owner slept. The landlady was always the first to condole with the unhappy loser, and "wonder how on earth it could happen in my house, which, if I do say it myself, is one of the few well-conducted houses in the city." A search would be instituted by the various Bridgets and Carries employed in the kitchen, but no pleasing discoveries were ever made. The last victim was a young married lady. She arose yesterday morning, and hunted around for her gold watch to no purpose. After breakfast she repaired to her husband's place of business, and informed him that the timepiece had been stolen. He clapped his hat on his head, and went back with her to the boarding-house. The landlady made her appearance. The gentleman said he would like to have his wife's watch produced without unnecessary delay. The landlady became horrified, astonished, and indignant in a very few seconds, said she was a well-bred lady, and wanted to know what she was taken for. The gentleman remarked that the performance was too thin. If the watch was not forthcoming in half an hour he would march as many police officers as could be spared into the house, and have them turn things upside down. In half an hour the watch was found, and in another half an hour nearly all the boarders had gone to other houses. The lady whose watch was stolen and her husband were boarding in the place by the month. They paid the landlady up to date, but she wanted them to pay her for two weeks in addition, that being the time until the expiration of tee month. They refused to do anything of the kind, whereupon she seized the lady's trunks. The husband went out, and returned armed with a replevin writ and a Constable. The latter levied on the trunks and secured them. As he was taking them out of the front door, it occurred to the husband of the owner that it would be well to examine them before they were removed from the house, to see if anything had been stolen from them. To this the landlady and her alleged husband objected. The Constable undertook to take the trunks back into the house, and was knocked down by the alleged husband. The door was then closed against him and the others, and they were compelled to leave with the trunks, but without having made the examination. It remains to be seen what action the Constable will take to get satisfaction for the violence done him in his official capacity.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A meeting will be held by the legal voters of this place, on the first Tuesday of April, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing one Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, Highway Commissioner, and four Justices and Constables each.

C. J. Gilbert, President of the Board of Trustees, is organizing a party to visit Laporte, Ind., the purpose being to inspect the Holly system of water-works, in use at that place, and submit it to a practical test.

The next term in the University opens on the 2d of April. Many of the students and college girls are spending the vacation here. Those who can afford it, however, "go South."

The class of 1873 had their programmes for Junior exhibition stolen just before that event. No trace of them was ever obtained, or any clue to the thieves, until the night of '74's Junior exhibition, last Tuesday, when the audience were supplied with the long-forgotten programmes, much to the disgust of the dignified Seniors.

NORTH EVANSTON.

The Fry Literary Society of North Evanston gave a public entertainment, a few evenings ago, in the school-house of the village. The fearful storm that prevailed did not prevent a very large number of people from finding their way to the place. The entertainment consisted of readings by R. C. McLean, Miss A. Parish, Miss Barbour, Miss Kelsey, and Miss May Bennett, all of which were well received by the audience. Declamations by Mr. McLean and Mr. Parish were also cheered. Then followed songs by Miss A. Wilder, Mrs. Jenkson, and H. Parsons, after which the farewell address of Miss Wilder, teacher of the school, to her pupils. That lady's resignation of her arduous position as teacher was a loss to her pupils, which they keenly appreciated. Her address was listened to with great interest and emotion by her many friends.

OAK PARK.

The citizens of this beautiful suburb enjoyed another of Prof. A. P. Burbank's readings on Monday evening, at Trinity Church. Prof. Burbank gave an entertainment some three weeks ago at the same place, assisted by Prof. Bell, of Oshkosh, Wis., and by especial request appeared a second time, and, notwithstanding the storm, was greeted by the largest audience of the season. Prof. B. was assisted on Monday evening by Mr. E. C. Overman, who gave some sweet harmonica solos. During the evening there was introduced the novelty, by way of public entertainment, of twenty children selected from the public school at Oak Park, who gave an exhibition of calisthenic exercise with dumb-bells. They acquitted themselves most admirably, and were called out a second time. Praise is due to their teacher, Miss Kate Davis, who has been indefatigable in their instruction. The citizens of Oak Park are certainly under obligations to C. M. Hartwick, Esq., for the series of lectures and entertainments which they have fully enjoyed during the winter season.

LAKE VIEW.

The regular caucus for the nomination of town officers for Lake View will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at the new Town Hall.

SOUTH SIDE ALL OVER.

We desire to state, for the information of Aldermen Warren and Sidwell, and other gentlemen who took part in the recent "Convention" for the nomination of town officers, that their candidate for the position of Clerk of the South Side, Samuel Davenport, Esq., is a resident of the South Division, his habitation and place of business being situated on Van Buren street, near Fifth avenue. Mr. Davenport is the "most South Side man" we know. He wouldn't be found dead west or north of the river. He wouldn't take a drink outside of the South Division. He will contest the payment of taxes on his West Side real estate,—if he ever owns any over there. He expects to live and die in the South Division, and if, when he gets ready to pass in his chips, there is no convenient burial-place within that strip of territory bounded on the north by the Chicago River, west by the South Branch, east by the lake, and south by the Egan avenue ditch, he will inaugurate a private cemetery in his own back yard—but leave the South Division, dead or alive, never!

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD, KEWANEE STATION, Ill., March 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Referring to the speech of S. M. Smith, of Kewanee, at a farmers' meeting held in Earl on the 22d, as per report of the Chicago *Times*, issue of the 24th, Mr. Smith says: "The gentlemanly railroad official of Kewanee said, 'The damned old plugs of farmers will soon get over this squirt.'"

Mr. Smith is my neighbor, for whom I have entertained some respect. But, as to the above, either in direct language as reported, or by implication, I denounce it a pure fabrication and a base lie.

E. R. KERR, Agent.

The Collar for Gentlemen.

Some of our readers may not remember that John Milton is the author of the oft-quoted line: "Of lingering sweetness long drawn out," but they will remember that the Elmwood and Warwick collar can be bought at any first-class furnishing store.

THE LAKE-FRONT ACT.

Official Record of Its Passage in the Legislature of 1869.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27, 1873.

Now that the repeal of the Lake-Front act is under consideration, the following history of its passage, taken from the journals of the House and Senate of 1869, will be found interesting:

IN THE HOUSE.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Knickerbocker (Cook) introduced a bill (H. R., No. 373) for "An act to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge its harbor, and to grant and to cede all the right, title, and interest in and to certain lands lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of said city;" which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Knickerbocker, the rule was dispensed with, the bill read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs and Insurance.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Reynolds (Cook), from the Committee on Municipal Affairs and Insurance, to which was referred House bill No. 373, for "An act to enable the City of Chicago to enlarge its harbor, and to grant and to cede all the right, title and interest of the State in and to certain lands lying on and adjacent to the shore of said Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of said city," reported the same back with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended.

Mr. Knickerbocker, from the same Committee, submitted a minority report, recommending the passage of said House bill No. 373 as originally reported to the Committee.

Mr. Smith (McLean) presented a substitute for the original and amended bill, with the following title, to-wit: A bill for "An act in relation to a portion of the submerged Lake-Park grounds, lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of the City of Chicago."

Mr. Kerr moved that the majority and minority reports and amended bill and substitute be laid upon the table, printed, and made the special order for Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., which was agreed to.

Mr. Taylor (Cook) moved to reconsider the act by which the said report and bill were made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Knickerbocker moved to lay the motion upon the table.

And the question being, "Will the House agree thereto?" it was decided in the affirmative,—yeas, 60; nays, 21.

So the motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Mr. Parker (Kankakee) submitted a preamble and resolution, providing for a committee of three, to be appointed by the Governor, "to investigate the title of the State of Illinois, if any, in and to the lands described in said bill, the extent and location of said lands, the probable value thereof, and all the facts and circumstances connected therewith and pertaining thereto;" to report to the Governor prior to the next meeting of the General Assembly, that it might "be enabled to legislate upon matters contained in said bill."

The resolution was made the special order the same time as the bills and reports.

Feb. 9.—The Speaker announced the consideration of House bill No. 373, together with the amendment and substitute therefor, and House bill No. 464, together with the resolution submitted by Mr. Parker, to be the special order.

Mr. Smith moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the special order, which was disagreed to.

Mr. Smith, by leave of the House, then withdrew the substitute heretofore submitted by him for House bill 373, being a bill for "An act in relation," etc. (as given before).

Feb. 10.—The rules were dispensed with for the purpose of taking up House bill No. 373.

Mr. Merritt moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert House bill No. 464.

Mr. Dinsmoor moved to lay the amendment on the table. Adopted,—yeas, 49; nays, 24.

Mr. Nase moved to make the whole subject the special order for Friday, the 19th, at 2 p. m. Lost,—yeas, 29; nays, 51.

Mr. Bailey submitted an amendment, that the act should not be construed so as to exempt the Illinois Central Railroad from any laws that might be passed regulating the rates of wharfage and dockage.

Mr. Denison moved the previous question upon the adoption of the amendment. The previous question was ordered, and the amendment adopted.

Mr. Bailey offered an amendment, to compel the Illinois Central Railroad Company to perpetually pay into the State Treasury the per centum, provided in its charter, on its gross receipts, and also on the gross receipts under that act.

Mr. Childs moved the previous question on all the amendments. Lost,—yeas, 38; nays, 40.

Mr. Bailey's second amendment was adopted.

Mr. Green offered an amendment, prohibiting the Railroad Company from leasing to other parties any part of the submerged lands, until filled up and fit for occupancy.

Mr. Sickles moved to lay the amendment on the table. The motion to table prevailed—42 yeas, 37 nays.

Feb. 10.—The special order was House bill No. 373.

Mr. Bond submitted an amendment providing that, if the Railroad Company leased the land or its improvements, it should not be exempt from municipal or other taxation.

Mr. Nase moved to postpone the whole subject until Friday, the 18th.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay that motion on the table; and it was tabled,—yeas, 51, nays, 28.

Mr. Childs moved the previous question on the amendment; and it was ordered,—yeas, 52, nays, 31.

Mr. Bond's amendment was adopted,—yeas, 73, nays, 7.

Mr. Childs moved to adjourn. Lost,—yeas, 23, nays, 6.

Mr. Woodson moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Friday, the 18th.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay that motion on the table; and it was tabled,—yeas, 46; nays, 32.

Mr. Childs moved the previous question on the majority report; and it was ordered,—yeas, 56; nays, 26.

Mr. Knickerbocker, at 6:15 p. m., moved to adjourn. Lost,—yeas, 23; nays, 52.

The question recurring upon concurring in the amendments, they were concurred in,—yeas, 49; nays, 29.

Mr. Dinsmoor moved that the bill as amended be ordered engrossed for a third reading; and, upon that motion, demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,—yeas, 50; nays, 30.

Feb. 18.—Mr. Frew, from the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, reported that several bills, including No. 373, were correctly engrossed.

Feb. 19.—House bill No. 373 was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Dinsmoor, made the special order for to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

Feb. 20.—The hour for the special order having arrived, House bill No. 373 was taken up.

Mr. Kerr moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Woodson moved to lay the motion on the table; which was agreed to,—yeas, 51; nays, 32.

On motion of Mr. Dinsmoor, the previous question was ordered on the passage of the bill.

The bill was read a third time, and the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative,—yeas, 52; nays, 30, as follows:

Yeas—Bailey, Beason, Bothwell, Bradshaw, Brookhart, Burgess, Burnett, Callaway, Casey, Childs, Cook (Lake), Cook (Sangamon), Coy, Dietz, Denison, Dinsmoor, Downing, Ewing, Fuller, Gilmore, Gundlach, Halley, Jasper, Kinyon, Landrigan, Laning, Marsh, McCutcheon, Mittower, Morgan, Morse, Palmer, Parker, Payne, Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Porter, Reed, Reynolds, Rush, Saltonstall, Scraggs, Sickles, Stanley, Talbott, Taylor, Thompson, Voris, Willis, Woodson,—52.

Nays—Bond, Burke, Challis, Cooper, Elliot, Frew, Gale, Gay, Gaylord, Green, Hanna, Hopkins, Kerr, Knickerbocker, Lawson, Merritt, Miller (St. Clair), Miller (Cook), Munson, Nase, Ravlin, Ross (St. Clair), Ross (Fulton), Smith, Strawn, Sumner, Swigart, Whiting, Wiley, Young, Mr. Speaker (Corwin)—30.

IN THE SENATE.

Feb. 20.—The Clerk of the House informed the Senate that the bill had passed the House.

Feb. 22.—The bill was taken up, and read a first time.

Mr. Tincher moved the bill be laid on the table till July 4. Lost,—yeas, 11; nays, 14.

Mr. Munn moved the bill be ordered to a second reading. Carried,—yeas, 15; nays, 10.

On motion of Mr. Tincher, the bill was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Munn moved the bill be taken from the table and referred. Carried,—yeas 17; nays, 7.

On motion of Mr. Strevell, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

March 1.—Mr. Boyd reported it back from the Committee, and recommended its passage.

The report of the Committee was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

March 8.—Mr. Ward moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Munn moved to lay the motion on the table; and it was so laid,—yeas, 14; nays, 11.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Boyd, Casey, Chittenden, Epler, Fort, Harlan, McManus, McNulta, Munn, Patton, Shepherd, Turney, Van Dorston, Woodson,—14.

Nays—Addams, Crawford, Dore, Flagg, Fuller, Nicholson, Pinckney, Snapp, Strevell, Tincher, Ward,—11.

March 9.—The bill was laid before the Governor.

April 14.—The Governor returned the bill to the House without his approval, accompanied by a long and able veto-message.

April 15.—The House passed the bill over the Governor's veto by the following vote:

Yeas—Beason, Bothwell, Bradshaw, Brookhart, Burgess, Burnett, Callaway, Casey, Collins, Cook (Lake), Cook (Sangamon), Coy, Denison, Dinsmoor, Downing, Dresser, Ewing, Findley, Fuller, Gale, Gilmore, Halley, Horrabin, Jasper, Kinyon, Landrigan, Laning, Marsh, McCutcheon, Mittower, Morgan, Morse, Parker, Payne, Perry, Phelps, Phillips, Porter, Reed, Reynolds, Rush, Saltonstall, Scraggs, Sickles, Stanley, Talbott, Taylor, Thompson, Voris, Willis, Woodson,—52.

Nays—Bailey, Bond, Burke, Challis, Cooper, Deitz, Elliott, Frew, Gaylord, Green, Hanna, Hopkins, Kerr, Knickerbocker, Dawson, Merritt, Miller (St. Clair), Miller (Cook), Munson, Nase, Ravlin, Ross (St. Clair), Ross (Fulton), Smith, Sumner, Swigart, Whiting, Wiley, Young, Mr. Speaker (Corwin),—31.

April 16.—The Senate passed the bill over the veto by the following vote:

Yeas—Boyd, Casey, Chittenden, Epler, Fort, Harlan, McManus, McNulta, Munn, Patton, Shepherd, Turney, Van Dorston, Woodson,—14.

Nays—Addams, Crawford, Dore, Flagg, Fuller, Nicholson, Pinckney, Snapp, Strevell, Tincher, Ward, —11.

SUL.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. G. Huntington will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

The Rev. Dr. McKown, Pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church, will preach next Sunday evening to young men on the subject, "Life a Battle."

Philip Phillips will arrive in this city to-day from California, and in the evening will sing at Grace Methodist Church, corner of White and LaSalle streets.

The prominent guests at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday, were: Judge Bartlett, Little Rock, Ark.; George Tansey, Logansport, Ind.; H. M. Pomeroy, Atchison; J. W. Graff, Cincinnati; S. B. Shotwell, W. O. Harris, and W. A. Merriweather, Louisville.

A new social club, to be known as the "Dodge Club," was organized a few evenings since, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. J. G. Brown; Vice-President, Col. J. H. Finnigan; Secretary, Maj. William Lyon; Treasurer, Capt. Robert Bruce; member, Charley Dodge.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were as follows: A. J. Averell, 5 shares; F. A. Stevens, 5; Gallup & Peabody, 5; Bradner, Smith & Co., 5; Geo. H. Laflin, 5; Gilbert Brega, 2; John Laurie, 2; Dane, Westlake & Covert, 1; E. Schneider & Co., 1; *Prairie Farmer* Company, 1; E. C. Cleaver, 1; H. E. Picket, 1; R. Philpot, 1; Wilson Bros., 1; Chicago Farina Manufacturing Company, 1; S. Simons, 1; George M. Gross & Co., 1.

Secretary Robeson is erecting his cottage by the sea—at Long Branch.

Col. William E. Gilmore has been appointed Factor of the Missouri Penitentiary.

Amadeus scrupulously paid all his bills in Madrid, and carried off nothing.

Miss Patterson did not win her suit for $10,000 damages for exclusion from a hotel at Louisville, Ky.

John G. Breslin, who gave a name to the "Breslin Frauds" in Ohio, is running for Mayor of Huntington, W. Va.

Sherman Finch, formerly a Judge in Ohio, and since 1859 resident in Minnesota, died, March 25, at St. Paul.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, has started for Europe, accompanied by three daughters.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is reported to be enjoying excellent health in Egypt. He will return home in the spring.

A. S. Pease, recently General Superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, has renounced railroading, and will settle permanently in Cleveland.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, has been secured by the United States Literary Societies at Dartmouth as orator for next commencement.

Gov. Brown banqueted the Tennessee Legislature, last Saturday night, placing a great deal of champagne, turkey, oysters, and sich where he thought they would do the most good.

James Tillinghast has resigned as Superintendent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and will take charge of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad.

Miss Anna Dickinson writes to say that she has received, in the course of one year, 2,000 letters pleading head-need, hand-need, want of something to do, and asking her advice. Miss D. objects to being turned into a living intelligence office without fee or reward.

A Baltimore girl is going to marry the "Vicount de Montaban," who has just reached this country. We mean no disrespect to the Vicount de, etc., when we ask if any Milwaukee or Chicago barber is missing from home.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Duchess of Inverness has been very ill, and is still not out of danger. The Duchess is the eldest surviving member of the last generation of the royal family, though she has never been formally recognized as of the blood. She is a daughter of one of the Earls of Arran, was first married to Sir George Buggin, Knight, and afterward, in 1830, to the Duke of Sussex, one of the Queen's uncles. The marriage was not sanctioned by the Sovereign, and, therefore, the Duchess could not take her rank as the Duke's wife. In 1840, however, she was made Duchess of Inverness in her own right, and has always been rather a favorite with the Queen and her family.

A ROBBER CAPTURED.

Superintendent Washburn received a dispatch from Detective Dixon, yesterday morning, dated at Montreal, Canada, stating that he had captured the Matteson House robber. This young man's name is Morrison, and it will be remembered that he stole a satchel, containing $5,000 worth of jewelry, from the agent of Elcox & Co., of Newark, N. J., a few weeks ago. At the time, he was a porter in the hotel. The jewelry has not been recovered, and, while the thief will be convicted, it will probably never be found. Elcox & Co. commenced an action in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against Robert Hill, proprietor of the Matteson House, for $5,000, the value of the jewelry lost. They allege that the theft was committed by a servant of the house, in whose charge it was a custom and necessity to place satchels and other baggage. Detective Dixon will arrive with his prisoner in a few days.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,
BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,
No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $125 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 gains on all contracts negotiated. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with practical illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Hewson, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
Friday, last night of
RICHARD III.
Saturday—Farewell of Edwin Booth—Matinee, HAMLET. Saturday Night, SHYLOCK.
Next week the great French Drama, ARTICLE 47.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."
The elegant gentleman and scholarly actor,
Mr. Frank Mayo,
Has fairly turned the heads of the Chicago Ladies.
DAVY CROCKETT,
The reigning sensation of the week.
The MATINEE TO-MORROW will be the most fashionable and elegant of the season. Secure seats early.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the highly successful
AIMEE.
Parisian Opera Bouffe!
This (Friday) Evening, March 28,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. BONELLI.
La Belle Helene.
Saturday, Two Farewell Performances.
Grand Aimee Matinee at 2.
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE as PERICHOLE. JUTEAU as PIQUILLO.
Saturday Night at 8, first time in Chicago by Aimee,
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
AIMEE in her great role of EURYDICE.
BONELLI, JUTEAU, ROLAND, DUCHESNE, LECUYER, and the full strength of the Company.
Monday next, McKEE RANKIN as Rip Van Winkle.

NIXON'S.
Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.
THIRD WEEK OF
JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S
NATIONAL CIRCUS!
MONDAY, March 24, and every night this week. Also Family Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. First appearance of
M'LLE. LOUIE LOSHELL
On the Wire Volante. JAMES ROBINSON, CLARENCE, EUGENE, FRANK PASTOR, and KATIE STOKES, together with all the old favorites, and the most magnificent stud of ring and performing horses ever in America.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAP'T CHURCH.
Anna Dickinson,
MONDAY EVENING, March 31, at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, in her New Lecture,
"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"
FRIDAY EVENING, April 11, at the Centenary M. E. Church, West Side,
"JOAN OF ARC."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of seats at F. H. Revell's Book-rooms, 114 East Madison-st., and Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 268 Wabash-av.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, March 27, 28, and 29. 21st, 22d, and 23d performances, and POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of Bartley Campbell's exquisite Comedy,
PERIL;
Or, Love at Long Branch,
With the Best Company in America. Monday, March 31, with brilliant scenic effects and a great cast, FATE. Box sheet now open. In preparation, ALIXE, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York. Saturday Matinee, PERIL.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Production of the laughable Burlesque by J. R. Kemble, entitled
JULIUS SNEEZER.
MACKIN and WILSON in two acts. New Vocal Quartette. The Three Bees. Good Morning.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

PROPOSALS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
Proposals for House of Correction Labor.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor, until April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of 175 able-bodied city prisoners, at BRICK-MAKING. Institution to furnish grounds; 10 hours to be a day's work, and no charge for labor when prisoners cannot be employed for reason of bad weather. Contractors may use clay belonging to the institution now in river bottom, or within line of river, as contemplated by survey for river enlargement. Contract to extend three years, subject to cancellation by three months' notice from contractors to the Board of Inspectors. Prisoners to work during brick-making season only.

Also, like proposals for the labor of 50 male city prisoners, at any other outdoor employment. Institution to furnish necessary grounds. Contract subject to same conditions as to hours of day's work, bad weather, length of contract, and cancellation, as above specified for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Also, like proposals for the labor of 75 able-bodied male laborers at indoor work. Institution to furnish workshop and wareroom. Contract subject to the same conditions as to hours of day's work, length of contract, and cancellation, as above specified for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Also, like proposals for the labor of all able-bodied female prisoners not required at ordinary prison duties. Institution to furnish workshop and wareroom. Contract subject to same conditions as above specified, as to hours of day's work, length of contract, and cancellation, for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Institution to furnish all necessary guards and keepers to enforce labor. Proposal to state the price per diem for each prisoner; also, whether more than the number specified are wanted, and if so, how many; the business at which it is proposed to employ them; size of workshop and wareroom, or grounds, required; and if power or machinery is to be used. Proposal to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $300, with two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor; the conditions of the bond to be the making of the contract if the bid is accepted; and to be addressed, "To the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, Mayor's Office, Chicago," and marked, "Proposals for Prison Labor." The Board of Inspectors reserve the right to reject any and all bids. A good and sufficient bond will be required for the fulfillment of any contract. All required information will be furnished by application to the Mayor, or to the Superintendent of the House of Correction.

By order of the Board of Inspectors,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
Mayor and Chairman.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,
175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female disease, to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p.m.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,
399 State-st., Chicago, a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, is admitted by the profession, press, and public to be the most thoroughly qualified, skillful and successful physician in the treatment of all the diseases of his specialty—Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases. Those living at a distance treated by letter. Send for medical treatise. Consultation free.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership of H. Schmehl and L. Bangemann is (the 2d day of this month) dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Louis Bangemann, who will settle all accounts of the late firm.
HENRY SCHMEHL.
LOUIS BANGEMANN.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News—New York Matters—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.
SECOND PAGE—The Law Courts—The Farmers' Movement: The First Farmers' Clubs and their Object; A Summary of the Grievances Complained of.
THIRD PAGE—Mysterious Death in the West Division—Farmers' Meetings at Peoria and LaSalle—The Lake-Front Bill—Well-Founded Suspicion—The City in Brief—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: An Incendiary Scheme; Reversing the Supreme Court; The Taxes on Corn—Current News Items.
FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time-Table.
SEVENTH PAGE—A Sleigh Ride Suddenly Terminated—Small Advertisements: Real-Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Town Officers—Amusements—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Troupe. "La Belle Helene."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richard III."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 3,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 28, 1873.

Canada wants to exchange weather observations with the United States.

One million dollars has been appropriated by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Centennial Celebration.

Congressman Sprague, of Ohio, who voted against the salary steal, offers to return the money to the Treasury, or use it for the relief of the taxpayers of his district.

Tweed has profited by Caldwell's example, and resigns his seat in the New York Senate pending the investigation of his case. The Committee in charge of the examination have been discharged.

Beyond passing the Donahue and other railroad bills to a third reading, nothing was done by the House, yesterday, for the solution of the transportation question. These bills are made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Lake-Front Repeal bill has passed the House. It goes now to the Senate, where its further progress will be resisted by a powerful combination of railroad men and of persons within and without the Legislature concerned in the corruption which attended the original grant.

In their doubt as to the constitutionality of the scheme for throwing upon the State the defense of the citizens involved in the railroad trespass suits, the House voted it down. The vote was afterward reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee for its opinion.

All the gold offered by the Government yesterday in New York, $1,500,000, was bought by Jay Cooke at the high figure of 116.33. Rumor on Wall street has it that this purchase was made upon a hint given from the Treasury, and that it indicates that the legal-tender "reserves"—so called—are to be drawn upon again.

Senator Sumner has never let a word escape him to move the Massachusetts Legislature to recall its vote of censure for his oblivion resolution, but the poet Whittier has circulated a petition to the Legislature, which has been widely signed by those who felt the injustice of its action. This petition was rejected the other day by the Lower House, and yesterday met the same fate in the Senate.

The Hon. James Dixon, who died yesterday, represented Connecticut in the Senate from 1857 to 1869. His public career began in 1837 with his election to the Connecticut Legislature; and since that time he has been in the service of his State, almost without pause, either in its Legislature or in Congress. Mr. Dixon took part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson's "Bread-and-Butter" Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. He was also one of the National Committee appointed to convey President Lincoln's remains to this State.

There was an officer who went through nearly all the battles of the Mexican war without a scratch, and was killed by the kick of a mule on his journey homeward before he reached the circle of admiring friends who were preparing to give him an ovation. His name was not Garfield, but there is a General of that name whose experience has been somewhat similar. After storming the heights of Credit Mobilier, and breasting the deadly contents of Oakes Ames' memorandum-book, to be killed by the $2,500 salary-grab is worse than being kicked to death by a jackass.

The farmers of Peoria County met yesterday at Peoria, and formed a permanent organization for the defense of their interests against the encroachments of the railroad companies. Their resolutions pledge their votes, regardless of party, in future to representatives of these interests; deny the railroad doctrine of vested rights and exemption from legislative control; call for Congressional regulation of through traffic; warn the Legislature not to adjourn without having achieved some adequate railroad legislation, and rebuke any use of force by the railroad companies to compel the payment of illegal fare.

As vessels are now being chartered, on 'Change, to carry grain from Chicago to Buffalo at 16 cents per bushel, and it has been clearly proven that 6 cents is a profitable carrying rate, would it not be well for the complainants against Western railroads to give some of their attention toward providing increased facilities for reaching tide-water? Elevators and the storehouses along the several lines intersecting the grain-fields of the West are filled with the unpredented yield, and to transport the corn from Chicago to tide-water, either by rail or vessel, costs more than the farmer receives for his product. Yet the railroads are abused in some quarters for declining to transport freight that they cannot dispose of when it arrives.

From the statement authoritatively made on behalf of the railroads concerned in the postal-car combination, it will be seen that, while they object to the terms on which they are asked to run postal cars, they will not refuse to carry them as before. In their defense, the companies plead that they have run these cars since 1864 without any compensation, although promised every year that they should be paid. Although the last Congress did not meet their demand, that after April 1 they should be allowed second-class freight rates for the service, it offered them an insufficient compensation which many of them will accept. It is thought in Washington that no interruption will occur as was feared, since the companies that reject the present arrangement will continue the service, and look to future legislation for adequate remuneration.

The death of Amedee-Simon-Dominique Thierry is announced. Like his brother Jacques, M. Thierry devoted his life to historic research. In 1828, he published a history of the Gauls, which gained him the Chair of History in the Academy of Besancon. He was soon forced out of this position by his liberalism, for which, after the Revolution of 1830, he found full scope in the Prefecture of the Haute-Saone, where he introduced some pet reforms. In 1842, he published a second part of his Gallic inquiries, in which he treated of Gaul under the Roman administration. His other works were "Recits et Nouveaux Recits de l'Histoire Romaine;" "Tableaux de l'Empire Romain;" "Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs," and "St. Jerome." He was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and was made a Senator of the Assembly under the Empire in 1860. He was 76 years of age.

There was more doing yesterday in the Chicago produce markets. Mess pork was active and a shade firmer, at $14.75 cash, and $15.00 seller May. Lard was active, and closed steady at $8.00@8.05 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.15@8.20 seller May. Meats were in good demand, and averaged ⅛c higher at 5⅛@5⅜c for shoulders, 7⅛@7⅜c for short ribs, 7⅜@7½c for short clear, and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and nominal at 16c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady at 87c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active, and ¾@1c lower, closing at $1.19¼@1.20¼ cash, and $1.23¼ seller May. Corn was more active, and ⅝c lower, closing at 30⅝@32½c cash, and 34⅝c seller May. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 25⅛@26½c cash, and 28⅜c seller May. Rye was quiet and firm at 64½@66c. Barley was less active, and steadier, closing at 78½@79c seller April, and 80@81c for fresh receipts. There was an active demand for live hogs, and prices advanced to $5.10@5.50. Cattle were in good request at former prices. Sheep were unchanged.

There comes from Wall street the announcement that the Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent, that gold is up to 116⅜, and that Mr. Secretary Richardson proposes to throw an additional issue of greenbacks on the market to enable those affected by the rise in the bank rate to bridge over the difficulty,—and of course to send gold up still higher. Last December, there was begun in New York a branch business wholly unknown before. The foreign bill-sellers,—the American agents of London bankers,—have been lending sixty-day bills on London to stock speculators; these bills have found their way to London, and have been placed in the Bank of England for discount. The great amount of this paper, issued in such a questionable manner, has caused the advance in the rates of discount. The result is that somebody will have to suffer. The borrowers of these bills form one faction of speculators, and it is now announced that the Secretary of the Treasury is to place another extra issue of greenbacks on deposit in New York to relieve this class, which seems to be in favor at Washington. The whole proceeding of issuing greenbacks in excess of the maximum established in 1867 is not only illegal, but is doubly reprehensible when resorted to in order to enable one faction in Wall street to get the better in a fight with another faction. The Government has no lawful or moral right to interfere between stock-gamblers, and we hope the announcement is unauthorized and unfounded.

AN INCENDIARY SCHEME.

There is a determined effort making in the Common Council and out of it to change or repeal the fire limits. The long contest over this matter just after the fire will be remembered. The ordinance that was passed, establishing the boundaries within which wooden buildings were prohibited, did not go into effect until Feb. 22, 1872, nearly five months after the fire, during which time hundreds of wooden buildings were actually put up.

The effort now is to have certain districts within the limits excepted from the operation of the law. Thus, Ald. Dixon, who represents the ward lying between Monroe and Harrison streets, in the South Division, and wholly within the burnt district, wants to have one-half of his ward excepted. Those who remember the fire will never forget that it was the congregation of shanties, sheds, and old wooden buildings, of various kinds and sizes, on the west end of the Second Ward, that brought the fire across the river from the West Side, and sent it forward to the Court-House, and thence to the Water-Works. Ald. Dixon wants to replace these frame buildings with new ones, so that, in case the southwest wind shall bring another fire from the West Side to the river, it will find kindling-wood and inflammable material on the South Side, as was the case in 1871. This is not his intention, of course, but he wants to run the risk again. We all remember the memorable mob which sought to terrify the Council against passing any ordinance relating to the North Side. In that quarter the demand is renewed. There has been a number of fine stone and brick buildings erected on the east side of the North Division, and others are contemplated; but the demand is made by certain well-meaning incendiaries that the fire limits should be abolished, and that the whole division shall be opened to the construction of wooden houses. In like manner, certain Aldermen in the West Division are clamoring to have their districts excepted. Particularly is this demand made in the southwest part of the city, where there are already thousands of wooden houses, so closely built that, in case of another combination of fire and gale, they will be swept away like prairie-grass. A large number of permanent buildings have been erected in the North, West, and South Divisions, on the guarantee from the city that no more frame or wooden buildings should be erected within certain limits. Upon this guarantee there have been expended at least one hundred millions of dollars in permanent buildings. Not only have these been erected in the burnt district, but in all other parts of the city,—North, South, and West. They have been erected under the legal assurance that not only should there be no more wooden buildings erected within certain prescribed distances, but that these frame buildings already existing should only be replaced by brick, stone, or iron ones. Having rebuilt Chicago, and having induced thousands to expend their money in permanent and costly buildings in all parts of the fire limits, it is now proposed to repeal or essentially change the guarantee of protection, and to give free leave for the erection of all kinds of wooden structures again.

The permanent buildings of Chicago, including all those within the present fire limits, with their contents, pay a tax for insurance on nearly $200,000,000 of property. This tax ranges from 1 to 2 per cent. This high rate is due to the great number of wooden buildings which exist not only within the fire limits but beyond it, and which surround the city to the west and south. The prevailing winds, and therefore the dangerous winds in cases of fire, are the southwest and west winds. These wooden and inflammable structures are between the wind and the permanent and costly improvements of the city. Hence the high rates of insurance. At an average rate of 1 per cent, this city pays out $2,000,000 annually for insurance. This does not include what is paid on the wooden buildings themselves, where the rate ranges from 2 to 5 per cent. To tamper with, restrict, or contract the present fire limits will result in the virtual repeal of the whole ordinance; it will be accepted by the whole country as the certain precursor, if not a direct invitation to, another conflagration; it will weaken our credit; cause an advance in the rates of interest on all investments in Chicago, and lead not only to an advance in the rates of insurance, but cause the withdrawal or the reduction of the amount of risks by the best insurance companies.

For what is all this cost and trouble to be brought upon the city? Is Chicago ever to be a well-built city, or are we to continue like the Indians, dwellers in tents and other temporary habitations? No wooden building can be regarded as a permanent structure. They are not built with any reference to permanency. They are built to be burned down, or to be sold and moved to some other place, where they are finally to be food for fire. For this purpose, these buildings are placed on stilts,—a convenient arrangement in case they are moved, and convenient to give good draft to a fire getting under them. The Common Council now propose to throw down the restraints upon the erection of such temporary buildings, thereby putting a damper on the erection of permanent buildings, and making Chicago once more a vast lumber-yard, with a cooking-stove, a sheet-iron pipe, and a kerosene lamp in full operation in every twenty-five square feet of its area.

The State of Illinois has an interest in Chicago. This city pays one-fifth of the State taxes. The State has incurred, in consequence of our neglect of rational precautions against fire, a debt of three millions of dollars. It has witnessed the destruction of two hundred millions of taxable property. The Legislature of Illinois cannot afford to let Chicago be again burned down, even if our City Government provides the means for the conflagration. From the Common Council, so lost to reason and common sense, Chicago will appeal to the Legislature for protection—protection against fire and the Common Council.

"REVERSING THE SUPREME COURT."

We give room in another part of this paper to a letter recently written by State Senator Castle, in explanation and defense of the position which he assumed in a former communication to a farmers' meeting in DeKalb County, wherein he held that it would be necessary to continue the fight until the Supreme Court should be "reversed," and some new progressive element infused into it. Mr. Castle's explanation is, that at the time he wrote the letter to the farmers it was "rumored" that the McLean County Railway case had been reversed by the Supreme Court, but the decision had not been published, and he was not familiar with its points. Mr. Castle now admits that the decision is just, and ought to satisfy the people. It would have been more decorous for a grave and reverend Senator to wait until he knew what the decision of the Court was before proposing to overturn the Court on account of it. He will probably not deny that it is highly unbecoming in a public man to review a Supreme Court decision on mere rumor. His own case is an apt illustration of the fact. Nevertheless, Mr. Castle undertakes to defend the position which he assumed under an unwarranted misapprehension. It appears that his idea of "reversing the Supreme Court" was more reprehensible than that advanced at some of the farmers' meetings. It was proposed by the latter to defeat at the polls the Judges whose offense had been to declare the law to be what it is. It seems, however, that Mr. Castle contemplated the reversal of the decision by increasing the number of Supreme Judges, and appointing to the new places men who would agree to do the job. This is the inference from the precedents which he cites. One of these is the case of the contest between John A. McClernand and A. P. Field, in 1839, for the position of Secretary of State in Illinois. The Supreme Court having decided adversely to McClernand, the number of Judges was increased by five, Stephen A. Douglas being one of the latter, and the reputed leader of the movement. Another case was the appointment of new Judges on the Supreme Bench of the United States to reverse a former decision on the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender law. The third case cited—an increase of the Supreme Judges of the United States to reverse Justice Taney's decision on the Fugitive Slave law—never occurred; this decision stood until Congress repealed the law, and has never been reversed. The Supreme Judges in Illinois were increased for political purposes under the leadership of Judge Douglas, and the proceeding has always been regarded as disreputable and immoral. It was one of the strongest points made by Lincoln against Douglas in their famous joint debates. The increase in the number of Supreme Judges of the United States was partially justified by the fact that the Court had been previously reduced to two less than the law allowed, but the action is universally regarded as one of the most dangerous and reprehensible of Gen. Grant's Administration. Mr. Castle is careful not to say, in so many words, that these cases ought to stand as precedents, but he would have done himself more credit by omitting all reference to them in connection with the proposed reversal of the Supreme Court in this State on the railroad question. It is unnecessary to produce arguments to show that such a practice, if it should become general, would be ruinous to government and subversive of law.

Mr. Castle says that "the great question to be decided is whether the State has parted with its sovereignty, whether railroads are superior to the State, or their will superior to law." This is not the question at all. None of these propositions are true. The question is simply as to how the law shall be enforced, which provides that railroad charges shall be reasonable. Mr. Castle seems to think that the State should fix an absolute and arbitrary tariff. To do this, as Mr. Harris stated to the Legislative Committees, would be to contravene the existence of railroads. If the railroads should submit to a statute fixing 3 cents a mile as the maximum charge for travel, without regard to its reasonableness, the next Legislature might fix the rate at 2 cents, and the next one at 1 cent, or below the rates that would enable the railways to pay the wages of their operatives. A tariff might readily be established under which the railroads could not be operated at all. If the Legislature should follow out the principle thus applied to railroads, and fix the price of labor, of cars, of iron, of locomotives, of oil, and of all other material used by railroads in the same proportion, and would guarantee that all citizens should abide by these prices, the railroad companies would probably accept the rule very gladly. They would then be relieved of the occasional loss and incessant annoyance incident to strikes among their employes, and to bargaining for everything they buy. As this is not possible, it is not just that railroads should be coerced to submit to an arbitrary tariff which any Legislature may choose to prescribe. The Supreme Court declares the law to be that railroad charges must be reasonable. The Legislature must provide a way for ascertaining what rates are unreasonable, which is precisely what the Donahue bill proposes, which Mr. Castle voted for.

Mr. Castle claims that the railroads must be compelled to obey a law enacted by the General Assembly until it has been decided unconstitutional, and intimates that private citizens would be required to do as much. In other words, Mr. Castle says that if the Legislature fixed $10 as a maximum fee which he should receive as a lawyer; or 20 cents a bushel as the maximum for which he should sell his corn as a farmer; or $1 a day as the maximum wages that he should demand as a laborer, he would have to obey this statute until, in the tedious processes of the courts, this law should be decided unconstitutional. Mr. Castle, as a lawyer, a farmer, or a laborer, would do no such thing. He and his class would refuse point-blank to abide by so palpably unjust a law, and would resist it more violently than the railroads have resisted a similar law in their case. Neither lawyers, nor farmers, nor laborers, nor any other class of people, would recognize it one minute, nor wait a single day for the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Castle has contributed nothing to his defense, nor to the cause he represents, by his new letter. It contains a proposition which is more untenable than that which he recommended to the farmers of DeKalb County. He admits that he and the people should be content with the Supreme Court decision, as it is really on their side, but adds that "there is still a distrust on the part of the people as to whether similar failings might not be found in any law enacted,—as to whether it is possible to enact any regulations of railways which this Court would deem constitutional and without flaw." So the Supreme Court is to be reversed not for what it has done, but for what somebody guesses it will do! This is the appropriate *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. Castle's original letter.

THE TAXES ON CORN.

The census returns of 1870 show the value of the domestic manufactures of the United States in that year. The table is interesting. It embraces an immense variety of articles of common use, and it will be of interest to the producers of the West to know how much they pay for the actual articles they use, and how much for bounty. The whole product of boots and shoes in the United States is valued at $246,000,000, and sawed lumber at $209,852,000. These two articles alone amount to over $400,000,000. This lumber is in its roughest state. Upon these two articles of prime necessity the tariff imposes taxes, not for revenue, but to enable the producer to increase the price of his manufacture. The tax on boots and shoes itself is but 35 per cent, and is wholly unnecessary, and gives no advantage to the boot and shoe makers, because we have always excelled foreign countries in that branch of manufacture, and can send these articles abroad in successful competition with the foreign-made goods. But we have so taxed the articles that enter into the boot and shoe manufacture that the cost of the article is largely enhanced, and thus not only is the export trade diminished, but the actual per capita consumption of boots and shoes is reduced in the country. It is in vain that we have invented machinery by which four men can now produce as many shoes in a given time as ten men did before, we have so taxed the machinery itself, and taxed the raw material of the shoes, that we have destroyed all the benefit of the machinery and added to the cost of the shoes. The tax levied on the raw materials which enter into the manufacture of women's ordinary gaiter boots is 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*, equal to about 40 cents per pair. That tax is to compel the manufacturers of these boots to use materials made in this country. This enormous tax is paid by the consumers. Every farmer and mechanic in the United States has to pay, in addition to the ordinary price of every pair of such boots for his wife or daughters, 40 cents tax. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing these taxed materials are very few, not exceeding perhaps 1,000 in all, and yet the whole forty millions of people of the country are compelled to pay this tax. Every pair of women's boots is taxed two bushels of corn. When to this tax is added that on men's and children's wear, the producer of corn can estimate how many acres he has to plant annually to cover the tax on this one article of boots and shoes. Assuming that the average tax on the material of men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes is 20 per cent, then the whole tax paid by the country upon the $246,000,000 of boot and shoe manufactures, in the way of increased cost, is $49,200,000 each year; which tax, if paid into the Treasury, would equal half the interest on the public debt. This $49,000,000 of tax paid by the country is equal to over 200,000,000 bushels of corn at 20 cents per bushel. How many bushels each farmer gives to pay this tax he can estimate by computing the total of his expenditures for boots and shoes in a year, and counting 30 per cent thereof as a tax paid as a bounty to the manufacturers of the raw materials. The tax on lumber has been, until last August, at the rate of $2 in gold per thousand feet. It was imposed in order to keep out the lumber of Canada. It is equal to 20 per cent on the cost of the American production. It is safe to assume that this tax amounted to an average of $40,000,000 a year, and is of very doubtful utility to the lumbermen themselves, though they raise a frightful scream whenever anybody proposes to repeal it, even to rebuild a burned city. Lumber is one of the articles of prime necessity to the farmers, yet on every rod of fencing, every shed or outbuilding, every board, he has to pay, in addition to the cost of the lumber itself, this inexorable tax. The $40,000,000 collected from consumers of lumber is equal to 200,000,000 bushels of corn, or the entire product of nearly 7,000,000 acres. Adding the increased cost of boots and shoes, and on lumber, due to the tax, the country pays in round numbers $100,000,000. To pay this tax would require 500,000,000 bushels of corn; or, placing the average crop at 30 bushels to the acre, it requires to pay the tax on boots and shoes and lumber the entire product of over 16,000,000 acres. We submit these facts to the consideration of the agriculturists, who at this time are seeking remedies against extortions that are consuming not only the productions of their labor, but are destroying the value of the land as a source of revenue. The value of land is, of necessity, to be estimated at the value of its products. Land that produces $10 per acre is rendered valueless if the whole product is required to pay the taxes, and it is immaterial whether those taxes be for transportation or upon the exchange of commodities. If, of the receipts for a bushel of corn, four-sevenths are taken by the railroads and two-sevenths for tax on the goods purchased with what is left, the result is that the producer pays six-sevenths of all his land yields for taxes.

There should be an unanimous demand on the part of the whole people that every tax that is not levied for revenue purposes shall be repealed, and this demand should be repeated at every public meeting called, for whatever purpose, until Congress shall comply with it.

MODERN BORGIAS.

The recent case of Lydia Sherman and her poisonings is fairly matched by the developments made in the West Auckland poisoning cases, now on trial in England, in which one Mary Cotton stands charged with the murder of her stepson, a healthy child of 7 years, who required more care and attention than his stepmother was willing to confer upon him. Being anxious for more lucrative work, she rid herself of the responsibility of waiting upon him by administering arsenic. In the progress of the trial, many other murders have been incidentally developed, including husbands and children, for, like Lydia Sherman, Mary Cotton had been many times married, and, as if there were some indefinable, mysterious connection between murder and marriage in the minds of these Borgias, no sooner had she assumed the responsibilities of wedlock than she proceeded to free herself from them by means of poison. Like Lydia Sherman, also, she made no concealment of her crimes, but, on the other hand, confessed them with perfect freedom, and even gloried in the confession, as if she had performed some praiseworthy deed.

In studying the annals of murders committed by women, there are two singular features to be noticed. The first of these is the fact that when a woman sets out upon a wholesale career of murder, she almost invariably chooses poison for the agency of destruction, and has a preference for arsenic. Men commit murders with the pistol, the knife, or the bludgeon; rarely with poison. Women scarcely ever use either one of these three agencies, except in cases where they are actuated by sudden or ungovernable impulses, and seize the first weapon which comes to hand. In cases, however, where a woman coolly and deliberately makes a life-long business of murder, she invariably selects poison. Notwithstanding the ingenious attempts of a modern magazine-writer to whitewash the character of Lucrezia Borgia, and make her a model of womanly innocence and virtue, the burden of historical proof establishes the fact that she was the poisoner of all her political enemies with whom she came in contact, as well as of those who gave her personal offense. The Marchioness de Brinvilliers was one of the shrewdest of poisoners, and has made the name of Brinvilliers odious the world over. The German poisoner, Anna Maria Zwanziyer, was one of the most audacious of poisoners, and literally planted arsenic in every direction, where it might reach servants and children against whom she had no animosity whatever. Another English murderess, Mrs. Holroyd, used arsenic without the least compunction, and at one time achieved considerable reputation by her success in prophesying the deaths of her victims. Our readers will remember the case of the woman who, not long ago, distributed poisoned sweetmeats among all her friends in order to reach a certain man against whom she entertained a dislike. In our own country, the cases of Lydia Sherman, Mrs. Wharton, Mrs. Grinder, Mrs. Van Ness, and others are still fresh in the memory of our readers. Every country, in fact, has its living and its historical female poisoners, who have scattered death far and wide, and almost every town and village can name some woman who has committed a single murder by the use of poisons. How are we to account for this universal use of poisons by women? Is there any other solution of the question than the assumption that even female murderers have the qualities of refinement and delicacy, the aversion to scenes of suffering and torture and the peculiar shrinking from brutality and blood, which distinguish women as a class from men? Poison is a more quiet but equally effective instrument of death. In involves no physical struggling, no violent endeavor, no question of strength. The chances of escape, and the opportunities for concealing the crime, are greater than in other forms of murder. The woman who should kill her first victim with a pistol or a knife would attract such attention, and the deed would become so public, that in all probability she would never find an opportunity to kill the second. The first victim of poison, however, dies apparently a natural death, and no inquiry is made or suspicion aroused. The second dies in the same manner, and the third, and the public still sees nothing remarkable in the fact. The poisoner, emboldened by her success, at last grows calloused and indifferent, and does her work in such an audaciously public manner that she is sure to be detected. It is another curious feature of female poisoners that they never appear to have any compunctions about their diabolical deeds. We do not believe it would be possible for a man to continue murdering, year after year, as did Mary Cotton and Lydia Sherman,—murdering even those against whom they had no animosity, and for some of whom they even entertained feelings of affection,—without at last publicly confessing their crimes, even if they were not detected in the very first instance by the bungling manner in which they would commit the deed.

The motives which induce the female poisoners to commit their crimes are in most cases so flimsy that it may be said there is an utter absence of motive in their conduct. The woman, Mary Cotton, poisoned all who were dependent upon her because they made life harder for her, and because she could earn a more considerable pittance if they were out of the way. Motives equally inadequate marked the crimes of Lydia Sherman. Sometimes the motive is a paltry sum of money; sometimes because the victim stand in the way of certain social prospects; sometimes from sheer malignity; and sometimes from those cruel impulses which seem to have been implanted in the female breast at birth, and to have grown so ungovernable that the victim is just as likely to be one who has always been an object of endearment as one who has been an object of aversion. Such a one poisons for the sake of poisoning, as Nero killed simply for the sake of killing. How far such a person is responsible for what is in reality a mental disease, growing out of some hereditary taint, near or far removed, is a nice question to determine Complete isolation from society is the least that can be done, for the female poisoner has no choice of victims. She kills without hatred, and she acknowledges her crime without any compunctious visitings of conscience.

WATERING RAILROAD STOCKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I noticed the articles in your paper of yesterday and to-day in regard to "Watering Railroad Stock," and the quotation from the clause in the Constitution bearing upon the subject; and I notice the tenor of the article, indicating that "watering railroad stock" can be prevented by enforcing that clause in the Constitution.

I do not believe the writer of the article is correct in stating that the clause quoted in the Constitution can prevent what he thinks is so unjust to the public.

Having lately had occasion to study that very subject, and having discussed the matter with leading counsel, I am of the opinion that the Constitution does *not* prevent the issue of an unlimited amount of stock by railroad companies; and I am also of opinion that no law can be passed to remedy the objection (if watering stock be so very objectionable), unless the law should specify the *precise sum* that railroad companies should pay for construction. If it should do that, I contend it would practically prohibit the building of railroads.

The parties interested in building new lines of railroad are two, viz.: Those living along the proposed line, and foreign capitalists who advance money for the profit in the enterprise. It is an established fact that those parties living along the line cannot furnish money more than sufficient to grade and tie a road,—a very small proportion of the cost of the road and equipment,—so that it follows that foreign capital *must* be obtained. And, before obtaining it, large inducements must be offered for it, especially in view of the fact that all such new enterprises have elements of uncertainty in regard to the future. So I contend that a law passed in this State, naming a limited sum to be paid by new lines of railroad for construction, would practically shut out foreign capital from assisting new lines within the State, and consequently prohibit any more railroads being built within the State.

In regard to prohibiting an unlimited issue of stock by new lines of railroads, by enforcing the provisions of the new Constitution, I will will show you how, and by what means, stock is issued so as to come within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

A railroad company (a new line) contracts with a "construction company" (the members of the construction company being *or not being*, large owners of the railroad franchises),—the contract between the parties being, that the construction company will build the road, and receive in pay for the same, say, the first-mortgage bonds of the railroad company, the cash subscriptions to the stock of the railroad company, *and* $25,000 per mile of full-paid stock,—the construction company being enabled to make a profit (of course it must have a profit) of the stock thus received.

Has not the railroad company complied with the provision in the Constitution by giving its stock for material or property, the same being the iron, ties, equipment, etc., that the "construction company" gives as an equivalent for the same, according to the terms of the contract?

It might be argued that the railroad company pays an exorbitant price for building its road. Admit that. Is there anything in the Constitution prohibiting a corporation or an individual from fixing the terms of a contract as it may choose, or as it may deem advisable?

But *is* it an exorbitant price? The "construction company" assumes all the labor and anxiety attendant upon completing a large enterprise, besides risks of financial distress that frequently sweep the country, and has for its reward a large amount of railroad stock which, in the future, may or may not be of value.

CHICAGO, March 27, 1873. X.

ANSWER.

At common law a railway or other corporation can issue neither stock nor bonds, except for money, labor, or property actually received and expended in construction and equipment, unless expressly authorized so to do in their charter. We are not aware that any railroad companies have received such authority in this State, either by general law or special charter. The provision in the State Constitution was undoubtedly intended to prohibit the Legislature from granting such authority to railroads. The plan suggested by our correspondent of "whipping the devil round the stump" may answer to circumvent the plain words of the Constitution, though we doubt it; but it will not, in our opinion, circumvent the common law, which limits corporations to the express provisions of their charters and allows them to take nothing by implication—certainly nothing adverse to the public interests.

What the country wants most of all is to put the stock issued by the Vanderbilts and the Tom Scotts under a cheese-press and squeeze all the water out of them. The thing can be done if the people are in earnest.

There is said to have been a panic recently on the Frankfort Exchange in American railroad securities. The explanation of it is found in the following recapitulation of worthless bonds which, the New York *Staats-Zeitung* says, have been negotiated in Germany:

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad............	$ 4,700,000
Des Moines Valley Railroad............	7,000,000
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia............	3,500,000
Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati............	1,800,000
Georgia Aid Bonds (Brunswick & Albany)............	3,880,000
Peninsular (Michigan)............	1,800,000
Port Royal............	2,500,000
Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis............	9,000,000
Oregon & California Railroad............	10,950,000
Total............	$45,130,000

On the bonds enumerated above, it is impossible to collect the interest, and of course they are sold, when they can be sold at all, at ruinous prices. The Oregon & California bonds are quoted at 35 cents. The construction of this road was of a similar character to that of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, recently described in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Ben Holladay had the contract for the building of the road, and took the bonds and land-grants. He sold both bonds and lands, and out of the proceeds constructed about 230 miles of the road. Here the work stopped, leaving the most costly part undone, and that which was completed to be seriously damaged by the snow storms. That part of the road which is operated does not yield enough to pay the interest on the bonds, and the Frankfort bondholders have appointed a committee to institute legal proceedings against Mr. Holladay. In the case of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road, the German bondholders surrendered one-half of their bonds in the hope of getting the interest on the other half, and are now disappointed even in this. The other roads mentioned are probably in the same condition. The Chicago & Southwestern wants to pay its gold interest in greenbacks. In view of these circumstances, it is not very surprising that there should be a lack of confidence abroad in American railway securities.

It is not surprising to find that the Legislature of Virginia agrees perfectly with Gov. Walker's project to have the General Government assume the debts of the Southern States. It is not at all improbable that all the other State Legislatures in the South will give it their official indorsements, and certify them to the favorable consideration of Congress. There would be general rejoicing among the carpet-baggers at a juncture which would enable them to reopen the purse-strings of speculating capitalists, and begin their career of plunder all over. The conception of this scheme indicates that the ingenuity of the carpet-bag governments for raising money on State account is exhausted.

The cable brings the intelligence of the death of the Countess Guiccioli, whose name has become world-famous, as one of the numerous paramours of Lord Byron. During his stay in Italy, Lord Byron resided in the family of the Countess at Ravenna, who became very much attached to him, poetically and personally. The members of the family at that time were the Countess, her husband, and her father, the Count di Gamba. The attachment was mainly on her part, and at last grew so tiresome that Lord Byron, as he himself acknowledged, went to Greece and identified himself with the Grecian war of independence to get rid of her. After his death, the Countess wrote a very entertaining work, entitled "Conversations with Lord Byron," which, without throwing any new light upon his life, is nevertheless interesting as presenting his views on social, religious, and political topics.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Because Vice-President Wilson called Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, to the Chair, the other day, while he stretched his legs in the corridor, all the Organs declare that "The era of Reconciliation has come."

—Congressman William A. Wheeler, of New York, invested his in bonds of the United States, and destroyed the bonds.

—The amendment to the Arkansas Constitution, removing the disabilities of white men, has been ratified almost unanimously. The official vote (less three counties unreported) stands 24,203 to 3,604.

—The grossly-partisan apportionment scheme of the Indiana Legislature (Republican) is being copied by Mr. Cameron's Legislature of Pennsylvania. Based on the Gubernatorial vote of last October, the 353,387 Repuclican voters are to have eighteen Representatives in Congress, and the 317,760 opposition voters nine Representatives. The Philadelphia *Press* observes that, "Even to the ordinary politician, this must look like robbery." Putting it in another way, the Buffalo *Courier* says:

> The question of "minority representation," which has excited interest in various parts of the country, had better be laid on the table until it is determined whether political *majorities* may be systematically disfranchised with impunity.

—The registered vote of St. Louis, for the municipal election next Tuesday, is 41,115.

—The Hartford *Post* (Administration) intimates that the big steal of the next Congress is to be the assumption by the United States of the cotton-tax, and of the repudiated debts of the South, held by a clique of Republican bankers and politicians; and the *Post* well says:

> We want some man in Congress of National reputation, of invincible courage, of vehement energy, of powerful eloquence. A leader who can gather and combine the opposition required to stem this advancing tide of war upon the Treasury.

—All the Iowa delegation, Senators and Representatives, united in recommending H. G. Van Leuven, of McGregor, for Mail Agent, vice E. C. David, and the President informed them he "would take the matter into consideration." But the Dubuque *Herald* says:

> Meanwhile, David rests upon his oars, bland as a summer morning. He has not been near Washington, but has the advantage of all his enemies in the fact that he is some kind of a left-hand relation to Grant or to Grant's wife, and Grant, if he knows himself, does not let any of his or his wife's relatives go hungry.

"The President had positively nothing whatever to do with the matter." [*Organs.*]

—There is scarcely a Senatorial election in any of the State Legislatures that the charge of bribery is not bandied back and forth between the friends of the rival aspirants.—*Baltimore American.*

—The days of covering political offenses with the mantle of partisan charity have passed.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Those members of Congress who have declined to take the extra compensation have done a good thing, and deserve full credit for it. But will they give us the assurance that they have not only refused the grab, but have fixed it where they can't reach it hereafter.—*Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

—"Is there any money in it?" This is the great touchstone by which all propositions are tested now-a-days. In every-day business life, in politics, and we fear, in many cases, in religion, it is the criterion which decides the question. If a friend broaches a new project, the first question he is met with is, "Is there any money in it?" If a person approaches another on the subject of accepting an office in the gift of the people, the first question that arises is, "Is there any money in it?" And so on throughout the various transactions of life. So intricately is this question of dollars and cents interwoven into all the affairs of life, that, if the motive for any uncommon act brought to public notice cannot be traced to this root, it is very apt to stamp the actor as a lunatic.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Times.*

—It is certainly desirable that the causes of this prevailing corruption should be investigated and a remedy supplied. The disposition manifested of late to look into this disease of the "body politic," we consider one of the most encouraging "signs of the times." Late years are full of illustrations going to show that political power obtained at the expense of honor, truthfulness, and integrity, is worse than "apples of Sodom, turning to ashes on the lips" of those who are dazzled by appearances, and blinded by a will o' the wisp.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Bulletin,* "*Official paper of the United States Government.*"

—What ought to be done; what is the best means of doing it; who are the safest men for the people to trust? These things need careful and early consideration. The nation is calling for something higher than selfishness, venality, and usurpation.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—On Saturday evening last there was a very large meeting of the quiet voters at the Opera-House, without distinction of party; and, from the quiet and business way in which the meeting was conducted, it would seem that the people of this city and township "mean business;" and, if they really do,—if the people are going about this matter in earnest,—the politicians of both parties may as well take off their hats to the movement, for the power is with the people.—*Freeport (Ill.) Journal.*

—Before the triumphant advance of the "best civil service on the planet," State subdivisions are of no more value than so many chalk-lines. See how admirably the son of a faithful Senator was provided for in Virginia. The Washington *Chronicle* complacently remarks: "The President, by virtue of authority vested in him, by the seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, has made the following changes in the collection districts of Virginia: The Counties of Campbell, Bedford, Boutetourt, Craig, and Roanoke to form the Fifth District, and the counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Franklin, Henry, and Patrick to form the Ninth Collection District. This division was made in order to make a district for the son of Senator Lewis without throwing a good officer out altogether." Verily, the son of Senator Lewis is blessed above his fellows. How happy he must be, with a bran new district created for his special benefit!—*New York Tribune.*

SAFETY FILM

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Lake Front Repeal Bill Passed in the House, 127 to 5.

The Railroad Suit Bill Fails to Receive the Necessary Majority.

Passage in the House of the Chicago Tax Collection Bill.

Railroad Bills Advanced One Stage, and Postponed till Wednesday Next.

Terms of Cook County Judges---The Penitentiary Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LAKE-FRONT BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, March 27.—The House passed the Lake-Front Repealing act by 127 to 5. It will go to the Senate, and probably take the place of the Senate bill. Strategy will be used to delay and defeat it, and the lobby is increasing in power and influence. The fight waxes warm, and, by the middle of the week, will be quite exciting. The Hon. Greenbury L. Fort, of Marshall, Congressman-elect from the Eighth District, who was in the Senate when the bill passed, and voted consistently for it, arrived this morning, and is wrestling with his Senators—Palmer and Strong—to secure their votes against the Repealing and Investigation bills. There are potent influences at work, and the fate of the bills in the Senate is uncertain. Whatever chance there is for the Repealing bill, the Investigation bill will hardly pass, on account of a repugnance on the part of many to "raking up dead men's bones." The minds of Senators are "all tore up," and will be in that unhappy condition until the agony caused by the bills is over. The Investigation bill was postponed in the House until the railroad debate ends.

THE RAILROAD SUITS.

The bill providing for the defense of the citizens against whom the Chicago & Alton Railroad has instituted suits was taken up under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Cassedy, who has fought for it like a Trojan.

Mr. Quinn moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to a third reading. Lost—yeas, 52; nays, 72.

Mr. Jones moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that it was unconstitutional for the State to pledge its credit for any purpose, and the State was doing that in assuming the responsibilities of judgment that might be obtained against individuals. He was in favor of the bill if it was constitutional.

Mr. Quinn was in favor of the bill, but didn't believe in passing unconstitutional acts. Under the bill as it stood, the State might have 100 lawyers on its pay-roll all the time.

Mr. Cassedy didn't believe in the sincerity of the gentleman from Jo Daviess (Jones), nor in that of the gentleman from Peoria (Quinn). The motions were made to put the bill to death. He hated to hear persons "eternally blowing their own honesty" and accusing others of steals. He believed steals were uppermost in their minds, and "out of the abundance of their hearts the mouth speaketh," the Bible informed them. What did the gentlemen mean by their dilatory motions? He claimed to be as honest a man as the man from Jo Daviess. He didn't "whistle one tune and dance another." There were plenty of good legal minds in the Senate to judge of the constitutionality of the bill. He did not believe the motions were made in good faith.

Mr. Grey, of Fulton, stated that the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary, appointed to prepare the bill, had grave doubts of its constitutionality, and it should be distinctly understood that the bill did not receive the sanction or approbation of the Judiciary Committee, but was reported in obedience to the resolution of the House.

Mr. Savage believed the men to be defended should be regarded as the agents of the State to carry out the law. It would be unmanly to abandon their cause, which was the cause of the people.

Mr. Inscore believed the bill should be referred; that it should apply to the cases now in the courts, and to nothing else.

Mr. Dunham took the same view. He would have preferred that the bill should apply only to past cases, but would vote for it any way. Mr. Sherman was opposed to the bill as it stood, and desired to refer it.

The motion to refer was lost—58 to 64.

Mr. Armstrong, of Alexander, did dot wish to perpetrate any flourishes of oratory, but he believed in voting on square principles and square common sense, which would make them vote down the bill. He was after the bill and the enacting clause. The Constitution clearly forbade any such legislation. The Attorney-General could employ all the lawyers he chose. The bill gave unlimited employment to lawyers. He was after the enacting clause of the bill, and was determined to have it out. The bill failed to pass—yeas, 72; nays, 49,—not a majority of the House. The names will be found in the regular proceedings.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary.

MUNICIPAL TAXES.

House Bill No. 19 came up in the Senate in its regular order. Mr. Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair, who is afraid to trust his city authorities in Bellville with the collection of taxes, spoke against the bill. He felt a great sympathy with cities like Chicago, whose authorities were unable to grasp the provisions of the general revenue laws. Why should the City Government of Chicago set itself up against the wisdom of the State Legislature, and defey the general laws of the State?

Senator McGrath, in reply to Mr. Hinchcliffe, explained that Chicago did not stand alone in her inability to comply with the provisions of the general revenue laws, while crippled by charter limitations as to the rate of per centage on the amount of [illegible] scathing exhibit of the Jewish tax-fighter, and explained the present financial condition of Chicago under the embarrassing condition forced upon her by the defects in the general revenue to meet the necessities of incorporated cities.

Mr. Voris, of Shelbyville, denounced the attempt to pass this oppressive law merely for the purpose of compelling the "millionaires" of that city to pay their back taxes.

Mr. Steele, of Coles County, made a strong and able argument in reply to Mr. Voris. He appealed to the members from the rural districts to aid the City of Chicago by voting for this bill, to collect her back taxes.

Mr. McGrath asked the gentleman whether the provisions of the Constitution applied to any taxes other than State and county taxes.

Mr. Steele, in reply, read the clauses of the Constitution in relation to taxation, and argued that the limitations to county officers only applied, and was only intended to apply, to the assessment and collection of taxes for State and county purposes, and was not intended and did not apply to taxes for municipal purposes. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, and hoped it would pass.

Senator Canfield, in reply to an amendment to Section 3, offered by Mr. Hinchcliffe, argued that the clause as it stood was rendered absolutely necessary by the effects of the great fire in Chicago, which destroyed all the assessment rolls and other written evidence of back taxes for several years, which parties have been fighting in the courts.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. Voris moved to re-refer to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, or Committee on Revenue, he was not particular which. He wanted it referred to some committee for the purpose of amending the bill.

Senator Canfield denounced the motion as an attempt to kill the bill by a side-blow. Motion defeated.

Senator Hinchcliffe made a motion to amend Section 5.

Senator Canfield replied, and urged that the proposed amendment was precisely the same as the attempt to amend Sec. 3, which the Senate had voted down.

Mr. Kehoe spoke against the amendment, and expressed his surprise that the opposition to this bill should come from those who claimed to be, par excellence, the champions of the hard-fisted yeomanry. This bill was designed to protect the poor man, who always paid his taxes, and compel the rich man, who fights his taxes always, to come forward and pay his share of the public burdens.

This brought Mr. Hinchcliffe excitedly to his feet, in defense of his position on this bill.

Mr. McGrath defended the sincerity of Mr. Hinchcliffe, and stated that, among the principal lobbyists on the floor of the Chamber this morning, prompting Senators in their opposition to this bill, was a man whose name appears very prominently in the black list of delinquent tax-fighters. He would not mention his name. He would simply say that he was a legal gentleman very prominently connected with the revision of the statutes.

Senator Youngblood deprecated the practice of imputing improper motives to Senators in their action upon measures. He wished to ask the Senator from Cook a question, whether the party to whom he had made reference, as a tax-fighter, was a party who had drawn a large amount of money from the Treasury of the State in revising the laws?

The President ruled the question out of order.

Senator McGrath was perfectly willing to give a direct reply to the question. He did mean Mr. Hurd.

The President rapped his gavel and ruled the question and reply out of order.

Mr. Hampton, of McDonough, advocated the passage of the bill, as he believed it was essentially a measure for the protection of the poor man. Rich men, who have refused to pay their taxes, have crowded the lobbies of the General Assembly asking members to vote against the passage of this bill. Senator Lee moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Carried.

Senator Waite moved to suspend the rules to put the bill on its passage.

Senator Youngblood opposed the motion as of doubtful constitutionality.

Senator Casey hoped the motion would prevail. The bill had been some time before the Senate, and he thought gentlemen were as well prepared to vote upon it then as they ever would be. The motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the bill passed—39 to 1.

The castigation given Hurd by McGrath was righteously deserved, as he sticks his nose everywhere except into the revision, where it belongs.

The following is the bill:

SUBSTITUTE FOR A BILL for an act in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, for the year A.D. 1872, and prior years.

WHEREAS, Certain incorporated cities, towns, and villages within this State have proceeded, under the provisions of their respective charters, in the assessing, levying, and collection of their respective municipal taxes for the year A.D. 1872, for the reason that it was believed that the General Revenue law was not applicable to said year, and other incorporate cities, towns, and villages have certified to the County Clerk of their respective counties under the provisions of the said General Revenue law, the same being entitled "An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872; and whereas, it is desirable to remove all doubt as to the validity of the tax levies of incorporated cities, towns, and villages for the year A. D. 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the taxes assessed or levied by any incorporated city, town or village in this State, for or during the year A. D. 1872, under or in accordance with the provisions of the charter of such city, town or village, and all proceedings had by such city, town or village, and the officers of any such city, town or village, as to such assessment, levy or the collection of any such taxes, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be as legal and valid and of like effect as if said act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes, in force July 1, A. D. 1872, had not been passed.

SEC. 2. Any City Collector or other collector having the rolls or warrants for the collection of the taxes so assessed and levied by any such city, town or village, for or during said year A. D. 1872, shall, at such time as may be designated by legislative authority or of any such city, town or village, return to the Sheriff in counties not under township organization, and to the Treasurer in other counties as County Collector, a list of the real estate on which the taxes so assessed or levied by the authority of such city, town or village shall remain unpaid at the time of such return, together with the amount of municipal taxes assessed or levied thereon, as shown by such rolls or warrants. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff or County Treasurer, as County Collector, to advertise, and at such term of the Court as may be directed by the legislative authority of such city, town, or village, to apply for judgment, and when judgment is obtained, to sell or offer for sale such delinquent real estate, in the manner that real estate delinquent for State and county taxes is disposed of under the laws of this State in force and then applicable to the county in which such real estate is situated, but it shall not be required that the dates fixed by such laws shall be observed, with respect to the returns required to be made to the Sheriff or County Treasurer as County Collector under this act. But the relative times fixed and determined by said laws for the advertisement, judgment, sale, and redemption for State and county taxes shall be observed in all proceedings under this act, unless otherwise in this act provided.

SEC. 3. The amount of any tax heretofore assessed or due on any real estate for any prior year or years, and remaining unpaid for any cause whatever, together with a list of the real estate upon which the same shall have been levied, may be returned to the Sheriff or County Treasurer by the Collector making the return provided in Sec. 2 hereof, at the same time that he makes such return; and where any rolls or warrants for the collection of any such taxes for any prior year or years shall have been destroyed, by fire or otherwise, such Collector shall make his return as to the said real estate upon which such taxes assessed for such prior year or years remain unpaid, and the taxes unpaid thereon, from the best information he can obtain. And all the provisions of this act, relating to the taxes mentioned in said Section 2, the return and the collection thereof, shall apply to the taxes authorized to be returned by this section.

SEC. 4. The County Treasurers, or Sheriffs, as County Collectors, upon any return being made to them under this act, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties in regard to the collection of the taxes so returned, the advertisement thereof, the application for judgment and order of sale on the delinquent property so returned, and making sale thereof, and in all other matters pertaining to such taxes, as such County Collectors have as collectors of State and county taxes in their respective counties, and the County Court shall have like jurisdiction as in case of State and county taxes.

SEC. 5. All payments of delinquent taxes after such return, shall be made to the County Treasurer or Sheriff at his office; and said County Collectors shall collect and enforce the payment of all taxes for municipal or other purposes, where a return thereof shall have been made by them as unpaid, in the same manner as such County Collectors may be authorized to collect and enforce the payment of State and county taxes; and County Courts shall have jurisdiction to hear any application for judgments and orders of sale made by any such Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, to enable him to collect and enforce the payment of taxes which may have been returned to him in pursuance of this act; and such courts shall have like powers and like proceedings may be had, as near as may be, as by then existing laws shall be provided to be had on application for judgment and order of sale for State and county taxes: *Provided, however,* that in the notices to be given of the intended application for judgment and order of sale, the time when the sale will commence shall be fixed for the second Monday of the month succeeding the month at which such intended application for judgment and order of sale is to be made. When the legislative authority of any such city, town, or village shall direct that the application for judgment and order of sale for such taxes shall be made at the same time that the next application shall be made in such county for the judgment and order of sale for State and county taxes, the notices or advertisements, judgments, and orders of sale, and other proceedings may have separate headings indicating the lots or tracts of land taxed or assessed, and the amount of municipal taxes, and costs against such lot or tract of land. If, from any defect in the proceedings, or for any other cause, judgment and order of sale cannot be obtained for the whole or any part of the municipal tax, such act for so much as judgment and order of sale was not obtained for, to be collected with the next annual taxes of such city, town, or village. (The statement in writing (or return) made to any County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, under this act, shall, on the application for judgment and order of sale, be prima facie evidence that all the requirements of the law have been complied with in the assessing and levying the taxes therein returned as unpaid, and in the making of such "return;" and also shall, in such application for judgment and order of sale, be prima facie evidence that the taxes and assessments therein returned as unpaid, are due and unpaid.)

SEC. 6. The County Treasurers, or Sheriffs, as County Collectors of the several counties, having received a "return" of any unpaid taxes under this act, shall keep a true account of all moneys by them collected on account thereof; and shall, as often as once in each month, and as often as once a week, if demanded, pay over the amounts collected to the municipality or other authorities or persons entitled to receive the same; and upon sale having been made of such delinquent lands or lots, shall immediately make a final settlement, and pay over to the proper officers, authorities, or persons, the full amount that shall then be in his hands, less his fees, which shall be the same as provided by law for the collection of State and County taxes by such officers. All the provisions of said act entitled "An act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872, as to the manner of conducting the sale, the issuance of deeds upon such certificates, as to State and county taxes, shall apply to and be in force as to the taxes returned under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. A personal action may be had, either in debt or assumpsit, by the municipal incorporation, either in its own name or by the County Collector, to the use of such municipal incorporation, for any taxes on real or personal property, for the amount of the taxes levied thereon by each municipal incorporation, prior to the year A. D. 1873. And, upon the trial of such action, a certified copy of so much of the warrant issued by authority of any such city, town, or village, as describes the property upon which such tax was levied, and the amount of such tax and to whom assessed, together with the certificate of the officer to whom such warrant was issued, or his successor in office, that such tax remains unpaid, or in case of the destruction of any such warrant, a copy of so much of the assessment roll as describes the property assessed, and shows the valuation thereof and to whom assessed, together with a certified copy of the ordinance levying such tax, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax is due from the person to whom it is assessed and unpaid, and shall be sufficient to authorize judgment against the person or persons to whom the same was assessed, to be entered in favor of such municipal incorporation for the amount of such tax (and interest, if there shall appear to be due thereon), unless such prima facie evidence shall be rebutted. In case any such assessment roll, or any such warrant does not show to whom the said property was assessed, the court shall receive all such evidence as may have a bearing on the case, and as may enable the Court to determine whether or not the defendant is liable for the taxes claimed in any such action. Upon the rendition of judgment, an execution may issue as in case of other personal judgments, and may be collected in the same manner.

SEC. 8. The personal action for the collection of taxes shall be cumulative to the remedy hereby provided for their collection by a return to the County Treasurer or Sheriff as County Collector, and the lien of such taxes on the property assessed, shall continue until such taxes are paid by sale of the property assessed, or otherwise; *Provided, however,* there shall be but one satisfaction of such taxes; and upon payment of such taxes, all proceedings for the collection thereof, shall be discontinued; but the Court shall have power to adjudge the costs upon such discontinuance as it may deem just and equitable.

SEC. 9. In all judicial proceedings of any kind had under this act, all amendments may be made which, by law, could be made in any personal action pending in such court, and no assessment of property or charge for any of such taxes shall be considered illegal on account of any irregularity in the tax lists or assessment rolls, or on account of the assessment rolls or tax lists not having been made, completed, or returned within the time required by law, or on account of the property having been charged or listed in the assessment or tax list without name, or in any other name than that of the rightful owner; and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying, or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate or in any manner affect the tax, or the assessment thereof; and any irregularity or informality in the assessment rolls or tax lists, or in any of the proceedings connected with the assessment or levy of such taxes, or any omission or defective act of any officer or officers connected with the assessment or levying of such taxes, may be in the discretion of the court corrected, supplied and made to conform to law by the court, or by the person (in the presence of the court) from whose neglect or default the same was occasioned.

SEC. 10. Writs of error may be prosecuted to the Supreme Court as now provided by law, on judgments or orders of County Courts, in any such proceeding, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained, in case such writ of error is to operate as a supersedeas; and appeals shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court (and not elsewhere) as now provided by law in like cases, to the Circuit Court, from any judgment or order of sale made by any County Court respecting any property returned as delinquent, under the provisions of this act; but no appeal shall be allowed, or shall a writ of error operate as a supersedeas to the defendant in any such proceeding, unless he shall, before taking such appeal, or suing out such writ of error, deposit with the County Collector an amount of money equal to the amount of the judgment and costs, to be applied as hereinafter provided, and give bond with security conditioned for the payment of all costs and damages that may be sustained by reason of such appeal or writ of error, such bond to run to the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of such city, town or village claiming such taxes; but upon an appeal by such city, town, or village, no bond shall be required. If the judgment of such County Court shall be affirmed, in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, upon such affirmance, to enter judgment for the amount of such taxes, with 10 per cent damages added thereto; and the Supreme Court shall make order that the amount so deposited with the Collector, as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be needed, shall be credited upon the judgment so rendered, and execution may issue for the balance of said judgment, damages, and costs. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall transmit to said Collector a certified copy of the order of affirmance; and it shall be the duty of said Collector, upon receiving such order, to apply so much of the amount deposited with him by the defendant as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount for which judgment shall have been rendered in the Supreme Court, and shall account for the same as though such taxes had been paid by the defendant in discharge of the judgment. If the judgment of such County Court shall be reversed, and the cause remanded, the County Court shall have power to rehear such causes, and shall have all such powers upon such rehearing, as is provided in Sec. 9 of this act; should the judgment, upon such rehearing, be against the defendant for the amount of said taxes claimed to be due, or any part thereof, and the same be not appealed from, or a writ of error be not prosecuted with supersedeas thereon, as provided by this act, the Court shall cause to be certified to said Collector the amount of such judgment, and thereupon the County Court shall order said judgment to be credited with the amount of such deposit in the hands of said Collector, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgment, and the Collector shall charge himself with the amount so certified to him as taxes collected under said judgment, out of the deposit aforesaid: *Provided*, that nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the defendant to make an additional deposit in case of more than one appeal or writ of error being prosecuted in such proceedings. If upon final hearing it shall be adjudged that said taxes, or any part thereof, are not due or owing from the defendant, it shall be the duty of the Collector to pay over to the defendant the amount of money so deposited, or such part thereof as shall remain after satisfying the judgment to the extent it shall be found against the defendant.

SEC. 11. When the proper authorities of any incorporated city, town, or village shall have certified to the County Clerk the several amounts, or the amount which such city, town, or village required to be raised by taxation, in pursuanse of Sec. 122 of said "act for the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes," in force July 1, 1872, and the amounts or amount so certified, shall have required, or shall require, such County Clerk, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, to extend upon the proper valuation of property in such city, town, or village, or rate per cent which is or will be in excess of the rate per cent of taxation limited by the charter of any such city, town, or village, such certificate of the amounts or amount required so made, and the rate per cent and tax so extended, or so to be extended by such County Clerk, shall be as legal and valid, to all intents and purposes, as if the charter of such city, town, or village contained no limitation or restriction as to the rate per cent of taxation.

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall be applicable to all taxes or water assessments levied under the provisions of the charter of any such incorporated city, town, or village.

SEC. 13. It being important that the incorporated cities, towns, and villages in this State should receive their revenues, to be derived from taxation, at as early date as practicable, an emergency has arisen requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

THE RAILROAD BILLS

came up as the special order this afternoon, when House bill 517, known as the Hildrup bill, for an act to determine conclusively what rates of freight tariffs of the different railroads are unreasonable, and to impose fines and penalties for demanding, charging, or collecting unreasonable rates, was taken up. The bill, which has been published, was ordered to a third reading without debate.

House bill 479, the Connelly bill, was taken up and received some verbal amendments, when it was ordered to a third reading. It was intended to prevent and provide for the trial and punishment of railroad corporations for making unjust discriminations. It provides that any railroad corporation guilty of making any unjust discrimination shall, upon conviction thereof, for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000; for a second offense to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $20,000, and for a third offense shall forfeit to the State its property and franchises. If any railroad corporation shall charge for the transportation of any passenger or freight upon its railroad for any distance the same or a greater toll or compensation than is at the same time charged for the transportation of any passenger or freight of like quantities of the same class over a greater distance being transported in the same direction upon the same railroad, shall charge or collect at any point a higher rate for receiving or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity than at any other point upon the same, or shall charge or collect for the transportation of passengers or freight over any portion of its railroad a greater amount as toll than shall be charged or collected by it for the transportation of passengers or freight of the same class distance, all such discriminating rates shall be prima facie evidence of the unjust discrimination prohibited by the first section hereof.

House bill No. 244, being Hildrup's bill to prevent extortion by railroad corporations and persons using and operating railroads, was taken up.

House bill No. 503, the Leitze bill on the same subject, was offered as a substitute. The House refused to accept it.

The Morrison Passenger Tariff bill, offered as an amendment, was laid on the table; and No. 244 was ordered to a third reading. It provides that any railroad officer directing the collection of more than the legal fare shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $100 nor more than $200; and any employe trying to collect such fare shall be fined from $50 to $100, and any employe of a railroad who shall eject from trains persons refusing to pay more than such fare shall be fined from $100 to $200.

The House bill providing police regulations for railroads was ordered to a third reading in the House. It improves the present law.

The Donahue Railroad bill was read a second time, on motion of Mr. Collins, when Mr. Grey moved to refer it to the Railroad Committee. The motion to refer was tabled.

Amendments were adopted, modifying the penalties so that the court should have discretionary power to inflict the full amount or less, and making the forfeitures under the act to be paid into the Treasury of the county where the suit is brought instead of the State Treasury. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and will come up next Wednesday morning with the other railroad bills as the special order on their passage. No opposition was made to the railroad bills, although an angry discussion was expected, and speeches were ready in case of a fight. They will be delivered on the third reading, when a choice will have to be made between the Donahue and Connelly bills, which cover much the same ground. Donahue's has the advantage of being further advanced, and will probably be adopted by the House.

Hildrup's freight bill and either the Donahue or Connolly bills will, it is thought, meet the requirements of the Constitution and the demands of the people on railroads.

FAILED.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill failed for the second time to pass the House. They will take another whack at it in the morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House bill to enable railroad corporations to change their termini when they have done no work under their charters, was ordered to a third reading. This bill is intended to secure the construction of a railroad between Belvidere, Boone County, and Sycamore, in DeKalb County, but under its provisions roads may be built in any part of the State, and enjoy all the privileges conferred by charters procured in the days of special legislation, before the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Senate ordered the Williamson Warehouse bill to a third reading.

The Senate bill ceding all the rights of the State in the old Armory lot to the United States, so as to consummate the swap for the old Post-Office lot, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

The bummers who nominated themselves for town officers in Chicago have been telegraphing to their members to defeat the bill providing that the voting shall take place, in the regular precincts instead of at one place where they can control the voting. They are too late, as the bill will probably become a law to-morrow.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT JUDGES.

The discussion of the bill for the division of the State into judicial circuits has raised some interesting questions regarding the term for which Judges Rogers, Farwell, and Booth will hold as Circuit Judges.

Section 4, Article 6, of the Constitution is as follows: "The election for Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be held on the first Monday in June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter." The next election will be in June, 1879, and there can be none in the meantime. The general Election law in force July 1, 1872, provides for the election in June, 1873, of Circuit Judges, and every six years thereafter, and under the provision of the Constitution quoted the Legislature could pass no other law. The Constitution (Section 12, Article 6) further provides that "The terms of office of Judges of Circuit Courts shall be six years." This does not conflict with the other provision, the twenty-third section which provides that "The County of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The Circuit Court of Cook County shall consist of five Judges." "The present Judge of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago and the present Judge of the Circuit shall be two of the said Judges, and shall remain in office for the term for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

Judge Tree was elected to fill a vacancy by reason of Judge McAllister's resignation, and, as his time as Recorder would have expired this spring, it is clear that Judges Williams and Tree will be out of office June 1, 1873.

The other three Judges, Rogers, Booth, and Farwell, were elected at the time the vote was taken on the adoption of the new Constitution, pursuant to Section 7 of the schedule, which is as follows:

On the day this Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification, an election shall be held for the election of three Judges of the Circuit Court in the County of Cook, as provided for in the article of the Constitution relating to the Judiciary, at which election every person entitled to vote according to the terms of the Constitution shall be allowed to vote, and the election shall be otherwise conducted, returns made, and certificates issued in accordance with existing laws, except that no registry shall be required at said election.

Nothing in the Constitution fixes the terms of office of these three Judges except the section quoted above, viz.: that all Circuit Judges shall be elected in June, 1873, and that Circuit Judges shall hold for six years.

If the three Judges named rely upon the six years clause, their terms would expire in August, 1876, and, as the Constitution does not provide for any election until 1879, these Judges would either hold nine years, until 1879, or there would be only two Circuit Judges in Cook County from Aug. 8, 1876, to June, 1879. But as the Constitution clearly intended to give Cook County five Judges all the time, and that none of the Circuit Judges should hold nine years, it must be apparent that the election of those three Judges was to give Cook County additional Judges until everything would come around regular under the Constitution. So that the only way to harmonize what is thought to be an inconsistency, is to hold that the terms of Judges Booth, Rogers, and Farwell expire in June, 1873, when there should be elected five Circuit Judges, to hold six years, or until June, 1879. This will certainly be in accordance with the Consitution. Any other construction will lead to some very awkward results, and perhaps seriously complicate litigation in Cook County.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The House Temperance Committee held a meeting, which has defined the position it will take on the Liquor law. The first bill considered is intended to allow the consolidation of the towns of Normal and Bloomington, so that Normal could retain its prohibitory law in spite of the bibulous Bloomington. It was decided favorably. Then came several bills emanating from Chicago, one providing for the repeal of the Liquor law, and others for striking out the landlord and imprisonment clause. After brief discussion, the Committee decided, by a vote of 8 to 4, to report the bills back with a recommendation that they do not pass. There was one man absent who would have voted against the bills, leaving the Committee 9 to 4 in favor of the law as it is.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

The bill defining contempts of Court, which has already been published, was the special order, when Mr. Orendorff moved to postpone its consideration until Dec. 1, on the ground that it was of minor importance to other measures that were crowded into the heel of the session. Mr. Bradwell was opposed to killing the bill by slow torture, and deprecated procrastination. Notwithstanding, the bill was postponed—87 to 48.

A PAIR OF EMERGENCIES.

The Senate read a second time the Supplementary Circuit bill, and the House gave the bill allowing voting at the regular polls in the town elections next Tuesday a second perusal. To be of any use, both bills must become laws before next Tuesday. They will pass to-morrow.

THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

The Penitentiary Investigating Committee held a meeting, when Mr. Mayhew, Deputy Warden, was examined, and testified as follows:

Mr. Mayhew said that a man named McCarty was very severely punished, but brought it on himself by disobedience; did not duck McCarty himself; did not know that he had been ducked. When asked if he had received any information on this subject, he replied that he had been informed that he had been ducked by direction of the Warden, Commissioner Reed, and Dr. Bacon. When McCarty was taken out he was much distressed, and nearly strangled. On restoratives being applied he recovered. He did not die from the effects of this punishment, but he did die, as witness believed, from a continuation of punishments. He (Mayhew) had never been ordered to whip McCarty after this, but he was requested to whip him by Mr. Reed. Witness declined, because to whip him would be a violation of the law, and, also, inhuman. Mr. Reed wanted McCarty punished by being subjected to a stream of water from a force pump, but as there was no such pump on the premises at the time the punishing did not come off; never had a misunderstanding with Washburn, but the Commissioners gave him to understand that if Mr. Washburn gave him certain orders he should disobey them. Capt. Phelps was employed at the prison till after he testified before the Committee. He was then discharged by the commissioners. Phelps was an honest, faithful man. Had been told by Mr. Hopkins, a mutual friend and an owner in the Taylor quarry, that he (witness) had better be careful, or he might have to follow Mr. Washburn.

Mr. Murray testified he was employed at the prison in charge of discharge clothing; could not tell the value of the Rosenfeld lot, but thought the blouses worth at retail in Joliet $2 each, the vests $1.50, the pants $2. If purchased in large quantities, they would cost much less.

This closed the testimony, and the Committee will go to work to write up its report, and submit it at the earliest moment, probably. Mr. Washburn is mentioned in connection with one of the Commissionerships.

SUITS AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House passed the following Senate bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Circuit Court of the county wherein the plaintiff or complainant may reside, shall have jurisdiction of all actions hereafter to be commenced by any individual against any fire or life insurance company, either incorporated by any law of this State or doing business in this State. And all process issued in any cause commenced in the county wherein the plaintiff may reside, where an individual may be plaintiff or complainant, and any such company defendant, may be directed to any county of this State for service and return.

SALE OF ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

The Casey bill "for an act to compel the Trustees of the lands granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust," was passed unanimously by the House, and will go to the Governor. It provides that the Trustees and their successors, upon some day during the months of October and November, 1873, and during the months of April and May in each year thereafter, until all said lands are disposed of, to offer for sale at public vendue, at the court-house in each county, all such lands in such county then remaining unsold: *Provided*, This act shall not be so construed as to prevent said Trustees from selling any of said lands at private sale. Before making and sale in any county under the provisions of this act, the Trustees shall give public notice thereof, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county where the land to be sold is situated, which advertisement shall contain a description of the land and notice of time, terms, and place of sale, and shall be published for at least four successive weeks prior to the first day of sale. At every such sale in any county, all the lands lying in such county shall be offered for sale in such quantities as will be most advantageous in promoting a fair sale thereof, and not exceeding forty acres in one tract, and shall be sold to the highest and best bidders therefor, and no such lands shall be withheld or withdrawn from sale so long as any one will bid therefor any sum not less than $2 per acre. Said land shall be offered for sale in the order advertised, and when any tract is put up the auctioneer or person selling shall cry the same for at least five minutes.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICIALS.

The Senate passed the bill allowing city councils to fix the salaries of city officials.

CITY TAX BILL.

Mayor Medill and Counsel Tuley arrived this morning, and the Chicago tax bill passed.

THE CANAL BILL

will be postponed in the morning until next week, as some of its friends are still absent.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.

SENATE.

The Senate was call to order at 9:30 a. m., President Early in the Chair. Forty-two Senators responded to their names at roll-call.

Leave of absence was granted Senator WARREN on account of sickness.

SPECIAL ORDER.

House bill No. 538, for an act to authorize Circuit Judges to hold court until the expiration of their terms of office, was read a second time, considered by sections, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, immediately after roll-call.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

The rules were suspended, and House bill 19, in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in cities, towns, and villages for 1872, and prior years, was taken up and considered by sections. After considerable discussion, and amendments offered being voted down, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WAITE moved a suspension of the rules, in order that the bill could be read a third time. The bill was read a third time, and, being put upon its passage, passed—yeas, 39; nays, 1. The following is the vote:

YEAS.

Baldwin,	Greene,	Shepard,
Brown,	Hampton,	Short,
Brooks,	Hundley,	Starne,
Burke,	Jacobs,	Steele,
Burns,	Kehoe,	Strong,
Canfield,	Lee,	Thompson,
Casey,	McGrath,	Voris,
Castle,	Murphy,	Waite,
Cunningham,	Nicholson,	Ware,
Cusey,	Palmer,	Whiting,
Dow,	Patterson,	Williamson,
Ferrell,	Reynolds,	Yaeger,
Glenn,	Sheldon,	Youngblood—39.

NAYS.

Hinchcliffe.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING.

Crews,	Gundlach,	Upton,
Cummings,	Henry,	Warren,
Donahue,	Sanford,	Wilcox.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Expenses, reported in favor of employing but two committee clerks. Concurred in.

SECOND READING.

House bill 260, making women eligible to hold school-offices, was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Senate bill 392, appropriating for expenses of the State Government, was read a second time, and referred.

Senate bill 312, regulating fees of Collectors in townships, in counties under township organization, was taken up and considered by sections, and referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

Adjourned until 2:30 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Upon reassembling, the Senate took up the order of Senate bills on a third reading.

Senate bill 325, making an appropriation for the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, was read a third time and passed.

Senate bill 341, making an appropriation for the Normal University at Normal; was read and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 2.

No. 158, making an appropriation for the Asylum for the Blind, passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

CONTRACTS.

No. 205, regarding the law of contracts, emergency bill, passed—yeas, 34; nays, 1.

ARBITRATION.

No. 294, revising the law in relation to arbitrators and awards, passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

No. 355, repealing the act establishing the Mattoon Common Pleas Court, an emergency bill, passed—yeas, 36; nays, 1.

No. 170, providing for the removal of cemeteries, passed—yeas, 38; nays, 1.

No. 372, ceeding certain property in Chicago to the United States, passed—yeas, 39; nays, 0.

SECOND READING.

Several bills on a second reading were called up and considered by sections.

PRINTING.

Senator PALMER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the necessity for the vast appropriations asked for printing paper, printing, and binding. Adopted.

OTHER BILLS PASSED.

Bill No. 338, making appropriation for the Southern Illinois Normal University was read a third time and passed—yeas, 38; nays, 1.

No. 337, making appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum, passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

No. 308, making appropriation for the Industrial University, passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

No. 245, disposing of all internal improvements lands or lots in the State, passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

No. 191, enabling corporate authorities to fix the salaries of their officers, an emergency bill, passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

At 6 o'clock p. m. the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

NEW BILL.

By Mr. LANE, (Hancock)—In regard to assessment of bridge property, relating to bridges across the Mississippi.

Senate bill 175, to compel the Illinois Central Railroad lands to execute their trust, was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 114; nays, 0.

OTHER NEW BILLS.

By Mr. SAWYER—To amend the School law.

By Mr. TILLSON—To define the term of office of Supervisors. Also a bill to amend the Election law.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Educational bills were made the special order for next Tuesday.

BILL PASSED.

Senate bill 34, concerning jurisdiction of Circuit Courts in insurance cases, passed—yeas, 109; nays, 9.

CONTEMPTS.

House bill 138, to define contempts of court, and prescri be punishments therefor, was taken up.

Mr. ORENDORFF moved that it be postponed until the 1st day of December next.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to postpone, which prevailed—yeas, 87; nays, 48.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

The Lake-Front Repealing bill was read a third time, and passed—yeas, 127; nays, 5. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Hopkins, Neville, Thomas, Wicker, and Hay.

RAILROAD SUITS.

Mr. QUINN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill requiring the Attorney-General to defend suits instituted against citizens by railroad companies had been ordered to a third reading. Lost—yeas, 52; nays, 72.

Mr. JONES moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ANDERSON moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow afternoon.

The motion to recommit was discussed at length. The previous question was ordered, the yeas and nays called, and the House refused to recommit—yeas, 58; nays, 64.

The motion to postpone was lost.

The bill was put upon its passage and failed to pass—yeas, 72; nays, 49, as follows:

YEAS.

Anderson,	Halpin,	Ramey,
Armstrong (La-Salle),	Hawes,	Rankin,
	Hite (Madison),	Rice,
Bishop (McHenry),	Hildrup,	Rogers,
Bocock,	Holles,	Savage,
Bradwell,	Jaquess,	Sawyer,
Cassedy,	Jessup,	Senne,
Chambers,	Johnston,	Shaw,
Collins,	Lemma,	Sheridan,
Connolly,	Lewis,	Shumway,
Cronkrite,	Lomax,	Snow,
Crawford,	Massie,	Starr,
Darnell,	McAdams,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dement,	McPherran,	
Dewey,	Middlecoff,	Stewart (McLean),
Dolton,	Moore (Marshall),	Streetor,
Dunham,	Moore (Adams)	Swan,
Efner,	Moffit,	Taggart,
Golden,	Mulvane,	Thornton,
Gordon,	Oakwood,	Truitt,
Graham,	Oberly,	Warner,
Grant,	Peltzer,	Webber,
Grey,	Penfield,	Wood,
Gridley,	Plowman,	Mr. Speaker—72.
Bullard,	Race,	

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Hite (St. Clair),	Oleson,
	Hollenback,	Orendorff,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Hopkins,	Pinnell,
	Inscore,	Quinn,
Barkley,	Jackson,	Scanlan,
Blakely,	James,	Scott,
Casey,	Jones,	Sherman,
Davis,	Kann,	Smith,
Dolan,	Lane (Hancock),	Stroud,
Esty,	Lietze,	Thomas,
Ferrier,	Marsh,	Tillson,
Flanders,	McDonald,	Virden,
Forth,	Mitchell,	Washburn,
Freeland,	Moose,	Webster,
Hart,	Morrison,	Weinheimer,
Hay,	Neville,	Wick,
Herrington,	Nulton,	Wicker—49.

The vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The special order being the consideration of the Railroad bills, the following were considered and ordered to a third reading:

House bill 517, to determine conclusively what rates of freight tariffs of the different railroads in this State are unreasonable, and to impose fines and penalties for demanding, charging, or collecting unreasonable rates.

House bill 479, to prevent and provide for the trial and punishment of railroad corporations for making unjust discrimination.

House bill 244, to prevent extortion by railroad corporations, and persons using and operating railroads.

House bill 247, for an act to enable certain railroad corporations to change their termini.

House bill 203, for an act to provide for fencing railroads, and to secure the safety of persons and property, their prompt transportation, the proper making up of trains, and the management and running of locomotive engines and cars.

Senate bill 357, to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in charges for transportation of freights.

On motion of Mr. HILDRUP, all of the above mentioned bills were made the special order for next Wednesday.

AGAIN DEFEATED.

The House entertained a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Ordinary and Contingent Expenses bill was lost, and the bill was put upon its passage. Being an emergency bill, it again failed to pass—yeas, 94; nays, 10.

Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Money was scarce and dear at 1-32@1-16 per day.

Gold advanced from 115⅞ to 116⅛, closing at 116⅛@116¼. The purchase of the whole $1,500,000 offered by the Treasury by Jay Cooke & Co., at 116 33-100, is regarded as an intimation of the April programme of Secretary Richardson as to the reserve.

Loans, 2½@7 per cent for carrying.

Clearings, $73,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $68,000.

Customs receipts, $563,000.

Sterling was in sharp demand, and the prime drawers, Brown, Clews, and Belmont, have advanced the rates to 108¾@108⅞ for 60 days, and 109⅝@109¾ for sight.

Governments continue strong, and advanced to-day ⅛@¼ per cent.

State bonds were dull.

The stock maket was dull, the only prominent feature being an advance in St. Paul common from 57⅞ to 59⅞, on the rumor that it is to pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central by lease, from which there was a slight reaction at the close, and Pacific Mail, which, with considerable activity, fell from 57⅞ to 56⅞, advanced to 58, and closed at 57⅝ bid. Panama declined from 113¾ to 112. The market closed dull and steady. It is reported a "pool" is loaded up with Pacific Mail for the purpose of making a sensation as soon as ease in the money market permits an upward movement. Rock Island has declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend, payable April 26. The books close April 10.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	118⅛
5-20s of '62	117½	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	117⅜	10-40s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅛	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	80⅛	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul pfd	76⅛
W. U. Tel	86⅛	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne (ex. div.)	93
Wells Fargo	81⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	68	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	74⅛	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	57⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	113¼
New York Central	102¼	Ohio & Mississippi	45¼
Erie	65½	C., C. & C.	87¾
Erie pfd	74½	C., B. & Q	111
Harlem	135	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	136	Indiana Central	39⅜
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	117⅛
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	35¼
Northwestern	80⅛	Union Pacific bonds	86⅝
Northwestern pfd	88⅛	Central Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	115⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	103⅛	B. H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	59¼		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 36s.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 27—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, March 26.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s of '65, 94; 5-20s of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91. Erie, 52.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £945,000.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 9¼d; Orleans, 9½@9⅝d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 28s. Corn, 28s.

Cheese, 73s, Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Short ribs, 39s 3d.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—BEEVES—To-day 60 cars at Communipaw, 30 at One Hundredth street, 27 at Weehawken, making 1,900, and completing 6,700 this week, against 6,932 last week. The demand is good, and prices are a shade better, or 10¾@11¾c for Texans; 12@14c for medium to prime natives. Everything was sold. Sales: 12 cars Texans, 950 lbs, 10¾c, 56 lbs ℔ cwt; 6 cars do, 6¾@6¾ cwt, 11¾c; 13 cars Illinois, 6@8 cwt, 12@14c; with lot of Western bulls at 5@5¾c.

SHEEP—Not plenty; 2,900 to-day, making 8,500 this week, against 11,500 last week. Prices fully sustained; trade not active; most of the sales at 7¼@8¾c; stock running good. Sales: 2 cars State, 87½ lbs, 7¾c; car Michigan, 96 lbs, 7¾c; car State, 93 lbs, 8c, and 2 cars, 104 to 116 lbs, 8¼c; spring lambs sell well; moderate arrivals; they are worth $9@11 each.

HOGS—To-day 4,500, making 23,000 since Saturday, against 32,300 last week. The market rules very firm at higher prices; nothing selling alive; city dressed 7½@8¾c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 27.—CATTLE—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6½@7c; stockers, 4@4¾c; common, 5@5¾c.

SHEEP—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 6¾@7¼c; medium, 6@6¼c; common, 5@5¾c.

HOGS—Market firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.12; porkers, $5.60@5.80.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 27.—COTTON—Higher, with an active export demand; middling upland, 19⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, with good demand for low grades; receipts, 8,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.90@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.35; white wheat extra, $8.60@10.50; Ohio, $7.15@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour quiet at $3.75@5.75. Cornmeal quiet; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40; white, $3.25@3.45. Wheat firm, with limited export and milling demand; buyers and sellers apart; receipts, 8,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.50; white spring, $1.65; fancy white Michigan, $2.20@2.25. Rye dull. Barley firm. Malt neglected. Corn in moderate demand, and a shade firmer; receipts, 15,000 bu; new mixed Western, 66½c; old do in store, 64½c; do afloat, 66⅛@66¾c. Oats in fair demand and steady; receipts, 22,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48@50½c; new black, 47@49½c; old mixed in store, 51¾c.

CLOVER SEED—Unchanged. Timothy quiet at $3.65@3.85.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 25c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher, closing strong; Rio, 16¾@19½c. Sugar steady; 7¾@9½c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet at 7¾@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Active, higher; 61c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very strong; new mess, $16.25@16.30; prime mess, $15.00@15.75. Beef steady, unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Cut meats firm; hams, 11@12½c; shoulders, 6¾@7c. Middles decidedly firmer, with moderate business; short clear, 8¾@9c; do for April, 9c; long clear, 8¾@9c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8 11-16c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; mixed, 59c; white, 60c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $23.00.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to prime, 8@9c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales: 6,000 good ordinary at 16¼c; low middlings, 18c; middlings, 19c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Exports: Great Britain, 8,637; Continent, 3,067; coast, 750. Stock, 205,068.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring $1.20; do soft Iowa spring, $1.35; sample lots choice to fancy red fall, $1.85@1.95. Corn steady; No. 2, 32@32½c on east track. Oats steady; No. 2, 27@27½c on east track. Rye nominal. Barley firm; only sample lots sold.

WHISKY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, and a shade better; $15.50@$15.62½. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5¾c seller May; clear rib, 7¾ buyer the month or seller April. Bacon strong; clear rib, 9c buyer May. Lard held higher; 8c.

HOGS—Better at $4.60@5.10.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; a shade lower at $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady at $1.65@1.68. Corn quiet at 38@39c. Rye quiet at 79@80c. Oats quiet at 30@38c; barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Active and strong; pork in demand at $15.00, held higher. Lard quiet and firm; steam held at 8c; kettle, 8¼c. Bulk meats strong; sales shoulders, $5.60 per 100 lbs, generally held at 5¾c; clear rib, 7¾c, generally held at 7¾c; clear, 8c, closing with more buyers than sellers. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib held at 8¾c; sales clear, 8¾c, now hel at 8¾@9c for next week.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra, $1.93 bid, $1.95 asked; No. 1 white, $1.84½@1.85; amber, $1.67 bid. Corn steady; No. 2, 42c. Oats dull and lower at 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.85@5.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat firmer; red, $1.93@1.96; amber, $1.98. Rye lower and quiet at 88c. Corn firm; yellow, 66c; white, 65c. Oats active; white, 48@49c; mixed, 47c. Barley unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 19½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 27.—Market generally quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn—Sales 5 cars Western on track.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; choice amber $2.10@2.12. Corn firm; mixed Western, 60c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 49c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Decidedly firmer and more active. Mess pork, $16.25@16.50. Bulk meats active and higher; shoulders, 6c, held 6¼c; clear rib, 8c, held 8¼c. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 7c; rib sides, 8¾c; clear rib, 9c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@15c. Lard, 8¾@8½c.

BUTTER—Western in good demand; prime to choice roll, 30@33c; new tub, 35@40c.

WHISKY—Firmer at 90½@91c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong, tending higher. Mess pork held at $15.75@16.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c; clear sides, 9@9½c, packed. Bulk shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; clear rib, 7¾@7¾c; clear, 7¾@7¾c, loose. Lard steady and unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red $1.70; No. 2, $1.63. Corn steady at 44@45c. Oats quiet; No. 1, State, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Firm and steady; car lots, 21c; Ohio State test, 24@24½.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.90; amber Michigan, $1.67¼ cash; $1.70¼ seller May; No. 2 red, $1.65½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 39¼c spot; 43c seller June; yellow, 40¼c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 34c; Michigan, 34¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 715 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York. Agents for the United States.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

LAST DAY But One OF THE GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF John V. Farwell & Co.

We have fully decided to close this Department on SATURDAY NEXT, the 29th inst.

To insure the closing out of the remainder of our Immense Stock, we shall offer the ENTIRE BALANCE at still greater reduction in price.

Immense Sacrifice ON PLAIN & FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES, EDGINGS, HOSIERY, FANS, DRESS GOODS, &C.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 324 WEST MADISON-ST., DRESS GOODS, In very latest shades. Japanese Silks, In choice patterns. BLACK SILKS, In full stock and best makes. PERCALES, In Polka Spots, Stripes, &c., &c. Ladies should not fail to see our New Spring Suits, DOLMANS AND TALMAS.

Our manufacturing rooms are now open for the season, and orders executed at short notice.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

Everybody who wants money to invest for comfort, pleasure, or in business, and at the same time desires to patronize a noble philanthropy, should buy tickets to the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT, which is announced positively for April 8, 1873, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., for benefit of Public Library of Ky. The Concert is by authority of a special act of the Legislature of the State, and the Library is under direct control of the most eminent citizens of the great Southwest. One hundred thousand whole tickets of admission only have been issued, and MONEY

Ten Thousand Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot among ticket-holders—aggregating a vast total of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CURRENCY. The largest gift is $100,000; smallest, $10. Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has charge of the business of the Concert on behalf of the Library Trustees. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check is collected. Order quick. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 687 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 637 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 858 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

[illegible] OR BEDSTEAD [illegible] all sizes; adapted [illegible] occupies only [illegible] bedstead. Sold on [illegible] EMPIRE PARLOR BED. [illegible] N. B.—All kinds of lowest cash prices.

PROFESSIONAL.

ACETOPATHY, or [illegible] MATERIAL. For Colds, Rheumatism, Fevers, Sprains, [illegible] REMARKABLY CHEAP—9:14 AND [illegible] Must be sold to-morrow for Pamphlet, 10 cts. Inquire at 40 Blue Island-av. daily; free on [illegible]

[illegible] LE—WANTED TO SELL, 1,000 BLACK [illegible] stumps. Address, for three days, D. WILCARMAN, [illegible] Briggs House.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT LUMBER—200,000 feet black walnut lumber, by WEBSTER, DAVIES & CO., Urbana, Ill.

WANTED—ON INDIANA-ST.—20 M COMMON brick; lowest cash prices. Address A 29, Tribune.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.

Financial affairs are beginning to assume a very complicated and unsatisfactory condition, both as regards the aspect of National finances and in the monetary relations of New York with London. One of the results of the enormous extension of railroads, and the vast number of new and uncompleted railroad projects last year was the accumulation of a large amount of railroad bonds in New York last fall. Owing to the cloud of discredit which fell over all American railroad securities in Europe, the holders of these bonds were unable to sell them in European markets as they had expected, and resorted to the temporary expedient of borrowing of the foreign bill-drawers in New York, who gave the borrowers sixty-day drafts on their London correspondents. These bills being sold in the market placed the borrowers in possession of money, which enabled them to tide over until the present time. But now the borrowers find there is but little more prospect of selling their railroad bonds in Europe than there was last fall, and, as they had contracted to pay their debts to the foreign bankers in bills of exchange on London, they are still wanting to borrow sterling bills; in other words, they want to renew their loans. The bills which they had borrowed before have gone to London, been discounted, and, in many instances, have gone through the hands of London bankers into the Bank of England. The net result of the whole process of borrowing of the foreign bill-drawers is, that, practically, the Bank of England is carrying a large amount of unsold railroad bonds for railroad builders in this country. This the Bank of England refuses to do any longer, and yesterday, as a means of stopping the practice of borrowing sterling bills in New York, raised its rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. The Bank of England makes no secret of the fact that this was the cause of the rise in the rate of discount, and this being the case, it may be expected that the rate will be raised from time to time, and it is not at all improbable may be advanced as high as 6 or even 7 per cent, as it was last fall for the same purpose. Should this be the case, it will inevitably result in making money very stringent in New York, the effect of which will be felt to a greater or less extent all over the United States. Another effect will be to advance the price of sterling exchange, and with it the price of gold.

It is rumored in Wall street that Secretary Richardson will endeavor to counteract the effect of this policy of the Bank of England by issuing more greenbacks. There may or may not be any foundation for this rumor. We venture to predict, however, that, if the experiment is tried, it will not only fail of its intended purpose, but will entail other disasters that would not otherwise come. It must be remembered that if a pressure comes in consequence of the action of the Bank of England, it will not be for a lack of currency in this country, but from a lack of available capital or credit, which cannot be supplied by turning United States bonds into United States Treasury notes, which would be all the Secretary could do, as he would have no other way of getting his currency into circulation than buying United States bonds in the market.

As yet it is only the credit of American railroad bonds that is affected, but if the Secretary of the Treasury issues more greenbacks, and thus makes another decided move toward inflation of the currency, it can scarcely fail to help advance the price of gold, and depreciate the credit of the Government.

But there are other and equally important influences at work to cause an advance in the price of gold. In this column of THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday we gave conclusive reasons for an unusual falling off in exports of cotton during the next three months. The facts that the cotton crop of 1872 was only 2,854,351 bales, against a crop of 4,347,000 bales in 1871, and that, notwithstanding this large decrease in the yield, the *gold* price of cotton is now 25 per cent lower than it was a year ago, are significant of an unusual export of gold this spring and summer to settle the balance made against us by our present heavy imports of foreign goods. Even last year, with an unusually large crop of cotton to help settle this foreign balance, the exports of gold were $25,000,000 more than our total product of precious metals for the year, and the stock of coin in this country was undoubtedly diminished by that much.

On Jan. 1, 1872, the total stock of coin in the United States and Territories was probably $15,000,000, viz: $111,432,826 in the National Treasury (the amount including the $36,049,700 held against coin certificates), $30,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and say $10,000,000 in all the other States. At the present time, it is impossible to count up over $100,000,000 in the entire territory of the United States. On Monday of this week the United States Treasury held only $68,126,897 of coin all told (this amount including $24,287,000 held against coin certificates), the Pacific States, and for all amounts held in any part of the Atlantic States, and it makes less than $100,000,000. The Treasury of the United States really owns only $44,000,000 of coin, being $13,000,000 less than it owned fifteen months ago, and it is in no condition to attempt to keep down the market price of gold by extra sales. On the other hand, if a pressure for money should be the result of the movements of the Bank of England, as indicated above, the currency-inflationists would clamor for the issue of a part or the whole of the so-called "$44,000,000 reserve," the issue of which would only stimulate the rise of gold, which the Treasury would be powerless to prevent.

The possibility of a crisis in financial affairs growing out of the circumstances mentioned above, and beginning with the inability to sell railroad bonds in Europe, may look less a month hence, but for the present the facts do not afford ground for a very flattering condition of things this summer.

As far as the West is concerned, it would experience less damage than the East. The gold value of her produce would be fully sustained, and the currency prices would keep pace with the advance of gold, while in the East, where capital is so largely invested in securities payable in currency, the loss would be great.

CORN FOR COTTON PLANTERS.

References to the subject in the Southern papers warrant the conclusion that there will be a considerable increase in the breadth of land planted in cotton, and that there will be less than the usual amount of corn planted. The cotton-planters know that they can make an acre of cotton more profitable than an acre of corn, and that, with the present enormous surplus of corn in the West, they can buy it cheaper than they can raise it. The greatest obstacle to the marketing of a very large part of the present surplus of Western corn in the Southern States is the item of freights. It costs somewhere from 50c to 75c per bushel to take a bushel of corn from Illinois into Georgia and Alabama, and when the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers are low it costs more. If reasonable through rates of freight could be obtained for corn to, say, Atlanta and some other central points, it would be of nearly as much benefit in working off the present surplus of corn as a reduction of freights to the East.

THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

shows signs of working closer. Merchants, both in the city and country, are remitting heavily to New York, and country banks are sending in orders to remit large amounts of exchange on New York. Orders from Iowa and Minnesota, also, for currency are increasing and some large amounts were sent out to-day. For the present the shipments of products to the East are very light and will probably continue so until the opening of navigation, consequently the demand for both currency and exchange has a tendency to diminish the supply of loanable funds.

New York exchange was higher to-day, being in active demand at 50c per $1,000 premium.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
'62	116½	117½
	116¾	117⅛
	117⅛	117⅞
and July	116⅞	117⅞
and July	118	118¼
d July	117¼	117⅞
	111⅞	112⅛
	114⅛	114⅞
	116	116⅛
	108⅛@	109
	100	& int.
	99¼	& int.
	99¾	& int.

...resolution... party,... these... trine of vested... islative control;... tion of through tra... not to adjourn without... adequate railroad legislation... of force by the railroad companies... payment of illegal fare.

As vessels are now being chartered on 'Change, to carry grain from Chicago to Buffalo at 16 cents per bushel, and it has been clearly proven that 6 cents is a profitable carrying rate, would it not be well for the complainants against Western railroads to give some of

Wood st, bet Iowa and Rice sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,450.

State st, 160 ft s of Congress st w f, 60 ft to alley, with buildings, known as the Prussing Vinegar Co., dated Feb. 28; consideration, $300,000. Charles G. E. Prussing to the Prussing Vinegar Works.

Lot 14 in Hayden & Severn's Lot 3, in Block 20, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $1,100.

Gerard st, n of and near Wabansia av, e f, Lot 49, dated March 8; consideration, $550.

Edgar st, n of and near Wabansia av, w f, Lot 47, and s 5 ft of Lot 48, dated March 25; consideration, $600.

Wabash av, n e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 97 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $17,460.

Western av, bet Bremer and North Park st, w f, Lots 4 and 5, dated March 21; consideration, $1,000.

Hickory st, bet Bonfield and Deering sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $13,000.

Blue Island av, bet Eleventh and Twelfth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 18; consideration, 8,000.

"J" st, between Tucker and Halsted sts, s f, Lot 15 dated March 17; consideration, $650.

West Taylor st, s e cor of Johnson st, n f, Lot 23, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,700.

Hubbard st, between Ada and Noble sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Hubbard st, e of and near Hoyne st, n f, 24 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,050.

West Lake st, 100 ft w of Francisco st, s f, 25x232 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $1,300.

Bismark court, 120 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x160 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $800.

Dania av, 223 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $450.

Michigan av., near Seventeenth st., w f, 26 ft to alley, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

West Twenty-first st, bet Western av and Oakley st, s f, Lot 67, dated March 21; consideration, $750.

Mitchell st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $3,100.

West Monroe st, bet Paulina and Wood sts, n f, 22x130 ft, with building, dated March 13; consideration, $10,000.

West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $800.

Flournoy st, w of and near Kockwell st, n f, Lot 7, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $500.

West Monroe st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, n f, Lots 8, 9, and 10, dated March 3; consideration, $36,000.

Wabash-av, s of and near Thirty-fifth st, w f, Lot 10, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 5 and 6, in Chase's Block 20, Sec 33, 40 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $4,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 7, Ravenswood, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 5, in Block 14, Ravenswood, dated March 13; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 50 in Woodworth's Lots 12 and 13, in Newhall et al. n w ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $1,250.

Part of Lot 4 in Block 1 of Saltonstall & Russell's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $3,900.

Lot 8 in Block 2 of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 1 in Block 4 in Goodspeed's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 9, 48, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $400.

Lot 5 in Block 1 in McBride et al. Subdivision in e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated March 21; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,489	13,200	6,522	3,025
Wheat, bu	20,065	2,470	12,304	7,488
Corn, bu	27,870	22,730	5,060	13,765
Oats, bu	22,460	8,150	16,311	23,115
Rye, bu		1,802	1,400	....
Barley, bu	2,150	4,095	4,577	8,809
Grass seed, lbs	8,710	63,990	90,649	90,285
Flax seed, lbs	6,160	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	....	10,000	29,730	348
Cured meats, lbs	140,770	36,690	575,266	642,519
Beef, brls	....	26	190	64
Pork, brls	70	33	345	146
Lard, lbs	5,840	41,490	51,140	122,901
Tallow, lbs	11,505	15,075	75,670	2,420
Butter, lbs	19,185	44,950	8,470	33,500
Dressed hogs, No	37	89	....	....
Live hogs, No	9,756	8,996	2,778	6,121
Cattle, No	2,815	3,271	205	1,558
Sheep, No	30	1,642	....	1,044
Hides, lbs	38,465	104,273	59,962	32,880
Highwines, brls	206	417	261	293
Wool, lbs	14,820	10,970	31,420	30,000
Potatoes, bu	2,008	5,955	1,263	....
Lumber, M feet	185	822	634	275
Shingles, M	640	880	746	567
Lath, M	40	270	62	12
Salt, brls	285	....	426	569

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,048 bu wheat, and 1,465 bu corn.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 28 cars wheat; 48 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 1 car rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 88 cars; or, 35,000 bu.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners, in company with the Chief Inspector of Grain and the President and Directors of the Board of Trade, visited the grain warehouses this afternoon, and took notes.

When the new regime is established, by knowing exactly what duties it has to perform under the law, the first thing that will require attention will be the necessity of uniformity in inspection. Heretofore a little too much latitude has been allowed to the sub-inspectors at different houses; and the consequence has often been a difference of 1c or more per bu in the actual market value of the same grade in different houses. This can only be remedied by an efficient supervision of the inspectors, seeing that they all adhere to the same interpretation of the rules. We may illustrate this by reference to the requirement that a certain grade shall be "reasonably clean;" which we may presume to mean that all grain which is unreasonably clean, or reasonably unclean, or unreasonably dirty, shall be passed into some other grade. Now, it is probable that no better wording could be invented for that rule; but it is easy to see that two inspectors would differ in judgment to the extent of a considerable percentage of dirt in deciding the exact quantity of filth which is just necessary to pass the grain into the next lower grade. The inspector can only be kept right in this respect by being visited, and told if his standard is above or below that of his fellows. And the same remark will apply with equal force in regard to other points in inspection, especially that involving moisture. It is stated that no corn must be dry. Who shall decide the exact percentage of moisture allowed under the rule? Those who say "none" evidently know nothing about it, for absolute dryness is as impossible with us as absolute cold. There is a difference of judgment in regard to these two points, even among experts, which astronomers would call "personal equation," and which requires continuous correction in order to keep up that uniformity of grade at different houses without which an inspection system is a continuous wrong.

And this matter of comparative moisture will probably prove to be one of much greater importance this year than for two or three years past, as there is great danger that our elevators will be choke-full during several weeks of warm weather, if not through the whole summer.

The freight difficulty continues. Rates of freight are held so high that no one seems disposed to assume the role of shipper, with the ruinous experiences of former years staring them in the face. Hence matters are almost at a dead lock, except the filling of shipping orders for car-loads; and the grain markets are left almost exclusively in the hands of the option dealers, who find the load too much for them to carry.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, but principally in a speculative way; and grain was generally easier, owing to large stocks in store and high freights, which produce a wide-spread disposition to unload. The reported receipts were very light, as a consequence of the storm; and the shipments were small for the same reason. Dry goods were again quoted active and firm. A large number of country merchants were on the market, and the mail order business was also liberal. The grocery trade was satisfactorily active, with prices unchanged, though coffees and some other articles in the list had an upward tendency. Teas were weak, and some low grades were "off" a little. In the butter market a shade firmer feeling was noticeable in choice descriptions, the demand for such considerably exceeding the supply. The poorer sorts remain dull. Cheese was strong at the quotations, or at 17@18c for New York factory, and at 15@17c for Western do. Canned goods, though by no means active, were moving more freely than on the preceding days of the week, the pleasanter weather operating favorably. There was a fair movement in lake and saltwater fish, at prices that have been current for the past fortnight or more. Dried fruits were unchanged in price. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather were strong. The oil trade was liberal at 19½c for carbon; at 75c for extra lard; 95c@$1.02 for linseed, and at 73@74c for turpentine.

Lumber met with a moderate inquiry. First and second clear are held firmly at quotations, but the easy feeling in regard to common grades continues, and prices are reduced for common flooring and joists of 18@24 feet. The hardwood trade is improving. A fair business was transacted in iron, steel, and nails, at the prevailing prices. The metals continue active and firm. There was no special change in the markets for wool, hops, or broom corn; the two former staples are dull and nominally unchanged, while the latter meets with the average order demand, and rules steady at previous prices. Timothy seed was in active local demand, and the better grades were about 10c higher; sales ranged from $3.00@3.50. Other seeds remain firm. Poultry was in fair request and very firm, being scarce. Eggs were active at 16@17c. The demand for green fruits was moderate, excepting apples, which are in large supply, and a shade easier; there was no change in prices. Potatoes sold slowly to the city trade at 50@52c for peachblows, on track, and 53@55c delivered.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were made of 100 brls at 87c per gallon. There were buyers at 86½c, and sellers at 87c, all through the session. It is stated that stocks are lower now than for several years past—partially the result of the temperance agitation.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally dull at yesterday's rates, at 16c for corn and 17½c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Shippers seem indisposed to operate at present rates, preferring to throw their grain back on the market, and let other people send it forward. Through freights to New York were quoted at 60c per 100 lbs, and to Boston at 65c.

Provisions were more active and stronger, in sympathy with a further advance in the price of live hogs at the Stock Yards. Mess pork was a shade higher on this and next month's deliveries, and 5@10c per brl higher on the more deferred options. Lard was in good demand and stronger early, but receded to yesterday's quotations. Meats were in good demand, and higher on shoulders and short clear; rest unchanged. The further advance to-day was partially due to a rise in the gold premium, which increases the paper price of exportable products, on the same basis of gold prices. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $14.75; do seller May, $15.00; do seller June, $15.30; do seller July, $14.50@14.60; prime mess, $13.00@13.25; extra prime, $10.00@10.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.00@8.05; do seller May, $8.15½@8.20; do seller June, $8.30. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10c for 20-lbs; 10½@10⅝c for 18-lbs; 11@11¼c for 17-lbs; 11½@12c for 16-lbs; 12@12½c for 15-lbs; and 12½@12⅝c for 14-lb averages. Dry salted meats quotable at 5½@5⅝c for shoulders; 7⅛@7⅝c for long clear; 7⅛@7⅝c for short ribs; and 7⅝@7½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¾@5⅝c. English meats, 7⅛@7⅞c for Cumberlands; 7⅞@8c for short ribs; 8@8⅛c for short clear; 13@14c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 1,315 brls mess pork, cash or seller April, at $14.75; 100 brls do at $14.70; 1,250 brls do seller May, at $15.00; 2,500 brls do, seller June, at $15.30; 100 tcs lard at $8.10; 1,250 tcs do, seller April, at $8.05; 2,250 tcs do at $8.00; 750 tcs do, seller May, at $8.20; 250 tcs do at $8.15; 500 tcs do, seller June, at $8.35; 1,000 tcs do at $8.30; 10,000 lbs shoulders at 5½c; 20,000 lbs do at 6c, packed; 100 boxes do at 5⅝c; 40 boxes do at 5⅝c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at $12.00; 350 boxes short ribs at 8c; 50,000 lbs do, seller April, at 7⅝c; 50,000 lbs short clear, seller April, at 7⅝c; 40 boxes long clear at 8c.

Flour was dull and weak, in sympathy with wheat, but without quotable change in prices except on rye flour. Shippers held off in view of the weakness in grain, though flour was reported firm in New York. Holders were firm, in view of the fact that our shipments exceed the receipts. Sales were reported of 30 brls white winter extras (California) at $11.00; 50 brls do at $9.75; 100 brls on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Le Sueur) at $6.65; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 150 brls rye on private terms. Total, 930 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $10.50 on track; 10 tons corn meal at $12.00 on track; 10 tons do at $11.00 at mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50 @10.75
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.25 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00 @ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25 @ 5.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.35
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was active, but weak, declining ½@⅝c from the lowest range of yesterday, with the trading almost entirely speculative, and local. Liverpool was reported dull and heavy, and particularly weak on arrivals off the coast, which were numerous, and sold 1c per quarter lower than yesterday. New York was quoted steady early, but trade opened there very heavy in consequence of the news. This, and the high freight-tariff, caused our local holders to offer their property very freely, and there was an utter absence of orders to buy on account of parties residing outside the city. The bulk of the offerings were taken by the local shorts, as for two or three days past; those gentlemen have probably filled in to the extent of nearly two or three million bu during this week, thus far. It was noteworthy, too, that the parties who were selling out for the coming month were not buying in for the month following it, as they usually do a little while before delivery day. A great many of them were evidently sick of the deal, and determined to get out of it, for a while, at least. Nevertheless, the alacrity with which the shorts took hold caused the market to become comparatively firm during the latter part of the session. Seller April opened at $1.20, advanced ⅛c, declined to $1.19¼, rose to $1.19⅜, and closed at $1.19½. Seller the month was little better than nominal at the closing ..... Seller May sold at $1.23@1.23½, strong at $1.27⅜@1.30, according to location and date of receipt. No. 2 spring closed at $1.20½ for strictly fresh receipts. No. 3 spring was dull, closing at $1.10½ for strictly fresh receipts. Rejected do was little better than nominal at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (A. D. & Co.) at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.28¾; 400 bu do at $1.28; 400 bu do (N. W.) at $1.27½; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20⅝; 14,800 bu do at $1.20½; 5,000 bu do at $1.20; 25,000 bu do at $1.19¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.19½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring (fresh) at $1.10⅝; 6,400 bu do at $1.10½; 1,600 bu regular at $1.10; 1,600 bu rejected spring (fresh) at 95c; 400 bu by sample at $1.33; 400 bu do at $1.14, both delivered. Total, 76,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active and irregular, declining ⅜c from the inside prices of last evening, but recovering the difference toward the end of the session. Our receipts were light, and New York was quoted strong, but offerings here were excessive. The reasons for this were partially stated in our issue of this morning. High freight-rates, and scarcity of vessels at that, have weakened the hands of holders and made them want to sell out, in the belief that the first loss would be the least. Then there was an expectation that some 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bu will be delivered next Tuesday, on the option of seller April, and that this will cause large quantities to be thrown on the market, producing a further break in prices. This fact will, probably, prove to have been contemplated by the weakness of yesterday afternoon and to-day. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, or seller April, opened at 30⅝c, declined to 30½c, advanced to 30⅝c, and closed at 30⅝@30⅝c. Seller May sold at 34⅞@35c, closing at 34⅞@34⅞c. Seller June sold at 36@36⅛c, seller July at 37¾@38c, and seller August at 39@39½c. Receipts of No. 2, dated to-day, sold at 33c; and dated on the 17th inst., or after, at 32½@32⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts at 33c; 7,600 bu do at 32⅝c; 14,000 bu do at 32⅜c; 6,000 bu do at 32½c; 15,000 bu regular at 30⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 30½c; 15,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 2,000 bu rejected (fresh) at 28c; 800 bu do at 27½c; 400 bu do at 27c; 4,800 bu, by sample, at 31½c, on track. Total, 145,600 bu.

Oats were less active, but firmer, at yesterday's range of prices, opening weak and closing at the outside quotations of the session. Seller April sold at 25¼@25½c; seller May at 28⅜@28⅝c; and seller June at 29½c. Regular No. 2 was quotable at the same price as seller April, and strictly fresh receipts commanded 1c premium. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 gilt-edged receipts at 26½c; 1,200 bu do at 26c; 10,000 bu regular at 25½c; 7,800 bu do at 25½c. Total, 21,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firm, there being no offerings of graded lots, and only a small demand. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 64½c bid, and 65c asked. Strictly fresh receipts were worth 1@1½c premium. Cash sales were restricted to 800 bu by sample at 68c.

Barley was quiet, but steadier, and a shade firmer than at the close yesterday. The supply of No. 2 was a little in excess of the demand; seller April opened at 79c, and closed at 78 bid, and 78½c asked. Regular No. 2 was nominal at the same prices, and strictly fresh receipts quiet at 80@81c. No. 3 was firm at 65c in City, and nominal at 66c in Central. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 81c; 400 bu do at 80c; 800 bu No. 3 at 65c; 400 bu by sample at $1.10; 1,000 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 85c; 800 bu do at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 8,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ½c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅜@1.19½ seller April, closing at $1.19¼; and $1.23⅛@1.23½ seller May, closing at $1.23⅛. Corn was in moderate demand and a shade easier. No. 2 sold at 30½@30⅝c cash or seller the month, 30⅝@30⅝c seller April, and 34⅞@34⅞c seller May, the latter options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and steady at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The average trade in the better grades exists. Common corn is plenty and dull. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The continued light receipts of choice table butter enable holders to fully sustain prices, sales being readily effected at 28@32c, while occasionally even higher figures are obtained. Low grades remain dull and unsettled. We quote: Common to choice roll, 20@26c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@32c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 10@20c.

BAGGING—A moderate amount of trading was done in this department at substantially former rates, though cotton seamless goods are less firmly held, owing to the lower price of the raw material. Following are the quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—Were in moderate local demand. We continue to quote: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade in this department is only fair. Prices are steady as given below: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.00@10.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 11x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—There was more inquiry than on the preceding days of the week, but trade was far from being active, and prices were not subjected to any material change, ruling firm as given below:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.00@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Remains firm at the annexed quotations. Trade is reported good for the season, and stocks are becoming much reduced. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Only a light demand existed at the following prices: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Wanut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with a fair inquiry from local dealers and shippers. The receipts were liberal, and prices ruled weak and lower. Sales ranged from 16@17c. We note sales of 3,800 doz at 17c; 600 doz at 16½c; 350 doz at 16c.

FEATHERS—Were in demand and firm. The offerings were light. We quote: Prime live geese at 64@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@76c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@60c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Prices of fish were unchanged. Fair activity characterizes the demand, and prices were ..... firm. If we except whitefish and trout, the supply of the different descriptions is ample. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do $6.50@6.75; No. 1 trout, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was very little doing in domestic fruits, and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. In foreign descriptions trading was reported good, with prices firm. Stocks are full. We repeat our list, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11½@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples, 12½c; African, 25c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Was in moderate request. Apples are in liberal supply, and a trifle easier; round lots of choice are quotable at $3.20@3.25. Very choice varieties bring $4.00 at retail. Other fruits are firm. We repeat: Apples, common to fair, $2.00@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $6.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@6.75 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report continued activity in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, and most goods in the list were held with pronounced firmness. Coffees met with some speculative inquiry, and were also in good consumptive request, at a slight advance on the prices current earlier in the week. Stocks are in good shape, and the condition of the market is satisfactory. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 23@23c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, No. 2, 10½@11c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10½c; do prime, 9½@10c; do, fair, 9½@9½c; common, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Nothing new was noted in the hay market. Only a small number of orders were placed, and prices were again quoted easy. The receipts are light, but more than equal the demand. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a firm tone to the hide market. Fair activity was noticeable both in the local and Eastern demands, and especially desirable lots were salable at ½c advance on our quotations. We make no change in our list, as follows: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 10@10½c; green frozen, 9½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 8@8½c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet. We continue to quote: Choice white comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—The market remains quiet, and prices are without material change. We repeat: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair business was transacted in iron and steel. There was no quotable change in prices, which are as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged. Quotable at 16c for corn and 17¼@17½c for wheat to Buffalo.

LEATHER—In this department of trade there were no important changes. Business was as good as is usual at this season, and the market retains all the elements of strength that has characterized it for the past six weeks or more. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00	
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00	
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—There is a tolerably fair interior demand for lumber, but the local trade is only moderate. First and second clear are very firm, while we note a decline in common flooring, and joists and scantling of 18@24 ft. Hardwood is meeting with an improved demand. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Lath, on track	3.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.37½
A or Star	1.50@ 2.00
Shingles on track	3.50@ 3.75
	3.25@ 3.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market was characterized by fair activity, and prices are ruling strong as quoted:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7½c.

NAILS—Continue to meet with an active local and interior demand at the following rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—There was more inquiry for these goods. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 17½@	18
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	15½@	16½
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16 @	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@5.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@6.00

OILS—A fair amount of trading was done in the leading oils at prices not varying materially from those current earlier in the week. We quote: Carbon, 19½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, ... 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant ..., 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was good and prices were quoted firm as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
	4c

PIG IRON—Was active ..... quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—There is very little poultry of any description offering; and under the influence of a fair local demand, prices are very strong. Turkeys are quotable at 12½@15c; chickens at $4.00@4.50; ducks about $3.00@4.00. We note sales of 1,100 lbs turkeys at 14c; 930 lbs do at 13c; 29 doz chickens at $4.25@4.50; 15 doz do at $4.00; 8 doz do at $3.50@3.75; 3 coops at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request. Early rose are quotable at 70@75c; peachblows at 50@52c on track, and 53@55c delivered. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 55c; 1 car do at 53c; 1 car mixed at 45c, all delivered; 90 bu early rose from store at 70c.

SEEDS—Timothy was in active local demand, and about 10c higher on the better grades. Sales ranged from $3.00@3.50. Ordinary clover was in moderate request and steady at $4.75@4.85; mammoth at $5.80@6.00. Hungarian and millet remain firm at $1.00@1.35 for the former, and millet at 95c@$1.05. Flax was steady at $1.80@2.00 for fair to good, and $2.25 for choice for sowing. We note sales of 77 bags choice timothy at $3.50; 100 bags do at $3.45; 185 bags prime at $3.40; 603 bags do at $3.35; 780 bags at $3.30; 76 bags at $3.25; 46 bags at $3.10; 136 bags at $3.00; 4 bags choice clover at $4.85; 10 bags do at $4.80; 10 bags at $4.75; 13 bags mammoth at $6.00; 10 bags Hungarian at $1.35; 25 bags at $1.30; 1 car poor at $1.00; 30 bags millet at $1.05; 40 bags at $1.00; 100 bags at 95c.

SALT—Was in fair request for the season. We repeat quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was an improved inquiry for these goods. Prices ruled steady, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, and in some of the low grades a slight reduction is noted. Following are the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@$1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at unchanged prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues firm and unchanged: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Another quiet and unsatisfactory day was passed. Prices are nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@56c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	51@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@46c
Extra, pulled	42@46c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,349	8,584	923
Tuesday	3,712	9,723	746
Wednesday	2,515	9,756	438
Thursday	3,000	10,000	2,000
Total	12,576	38,063	3,107
Same time last week	12,267	48,645	6,429
Week before last	11,973	35,109	5,143

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,517	7,632	353
Tuesday	2,145	7,591	1,124
Wednesday	205	2,778	....
Total	4,867	18,001	1,477

CATTLE—There was no diminution in the demand for this class of stock, and no abatement in the firmness that has characterized the market since the beginning of the week. The moderate supplies at the East, and the consequent firmness of prices there, induced a confident feeling among shippers, and, although the amount of stock on sale was large (there were many stale cattle), there proved to be no large overplus, all suitable offerings meeting with prompt sale, and at as good prices as prevailed earlier in the week. The quality was excellent, the bulk of the fresh receipts consisting of medium to choice well-fatted steers, for which the ruling prices were $4.75@6.12½. Very few sold below $4.00. The extreme range was $2.50@7.00, the inside figure for bulls and old cows, and the outside for a bunch of fancy steers, the average weight of which was 1,543 lbs. Stock steers continue in active request at full former prices, or at $3.50@4.00 for common to medium lots averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4.25@4.50 from good to prime droves averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers' stuff was not particularly active, but, the supply of such being light, holders were enabled to sustain former rates. The market closed as it opened, firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.30@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price
48	extra steers	1,298	$6.30
14	extra steers	1,543	7.00
46	choice steers	1,431	5.75
14	choice steers	1,335	5.75
49	choice steers	1,326	5.85
28	choice steers	1,318	5.75
31	choice steers	1,324	6.12½
17	fat pony steers	1,060	5.37½
18	good steers	1,226	5.25
34	good steers	1,244	5.25
36	medium steers	1,064	4.70
13	medium steers	1,100	4.80
34	medium steers	1,065	4.85
13	medium steers	1,114	4.80
13	oxen	1,550	5.00
15	stock steers	1,030	5.55
21	cows	933	3.75
18	cows	1,083	4.05
16	cows	882	3.65
17	cows	1,010	3.60
17	good steers	1,100	5.50
17	cows	803	4.00
14	medium steers	1,285	5.00
31	choice steers	1,300	5.80
15	extra steers	1,473	6.85
36	fleshy steers	1,069	4.70
34	good steers	1,244	5.25
34	choice steers	1,338	5.80
16	extra steers	1,384	6.50
13	medium steers	1,218	5.12½
15	good steers	1,467	5.65
16	choice steers	1,409	6.12½
14	butchers' steers	1,115	4.50
34	good steers	1,193	5.40
52	Texan steers	1,024	4.40
48	Texan steers	1,087	4.60
15	butchers' stock	1,077	4.50
15	fat pony steers	1,060	5.10
11	medium steers	1,140	5.00
30	medium steers	1,205	5.20
85	Texan steers	1,053	4.90
80	Texan steers	1,229	5.12½
30	choice steers	1,429	6.00
73	Texan steers	1,157	5.12½
48	choice steers	1,331	5.90
50	good steers	1,268	5.70

HOGS—A buoyant tone pervaded the hog market, from the opening to the close. The receipts continue to fall below the legitimate requirements of the trade, and prices continue to work upward. Buyers were more than usually numerous, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points being represented, and, by the middle of the afternoon, about everything had been disposed of. Transactions were reported at $5.10@5.20 for poor to common; at $5.25@5.35 for medium, and at $5.40@5.50 for good to choice, indicating an advance of 10c as compared with yesterday's prices.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price
52	186	$5.25	17	196	$5.40	69	193	$5.25
33	315	5.20	54	198	5.35	63	196	5.35
35	300	5.25	59	239	5.40	53	200	5.40
137	189	5.37½	126	233	5.25	53	200	5.40
58	262	5.35	49	324	5.30	29	280	5.25
45	263	5.25	55	227	5.45	115	200	5.40
127	210	5.37½	58	239	5.35	63	194	5.35
54	197	5.35	51	218	5.35	57	234	5.45
58	262	5.35	55	270	5.30	62	200	5.40
59	230	5.40	62	203	5.40	60	180	5.40
78	188	5.40	61	200	5.40	51	220	5.35
84	164	5.25	70	207	5.35	134	236	5.25
23	213	5.25	63	240	5.50	63	206	5.20
48	311	5.40	63	199	5.35	67	229	5.35
41	202	5.35	67	201	5.37½	59	259	5.30
74	189	5.25	68	225	5.35	52	203	5.30
53	198	5.40	42	244	5.25	79	190	5.37½
130	200	5.25	63	189	5.40	87	200	5.30
34	258	5.50	54	284	5.40	126	200	5.25
50	211	5.40	60	241	5.30	57	256	5.45
55	194	5.40	56	229	5.30	28	325	5.10

SHEEP—There was a fair amount of trading in this branch of the market, and prices were again steady and firm. Receipts were liberal, but not largely excessive. The market closed steady at $3.25@4.00 for inferior to common; at $4.25@4.50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.75 for good to choice. A car load of extra sheep, fattened by Henry Hoffman, of Aledo, Ill., fetched $6.90. Their average weight was 129 lbs.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 37 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	* 1:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
		* 8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†‡9:00 p. m.	*26:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†‡9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:15 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.
Chicago, March 13, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A SLEIGH-RIDE SUDDENLY TERMINATED.

The pleasure of a sleighing party, composed of the proprietors of a West Madison street shirt manufactory, the young ladies in their employ, and a few invited friends, came near having a serious termination on Wednesday night. Thinking that possibly there might not be another fall of snow for a month or so, the party were determined to make the most of what was "in sight," and with a four-horse team and a large band sleigh they "done" the streets of Chicago, the merry peals of laughter, lively songs, and brilliant repartee plainly showing that it was an enjoyable affair. But those rosy cheeks were soon to be blanched with horror. About 1 o'clock, in attempting to cross the Northwestern Railway at Carpenter street, the stupid driver recklessly drove his team on to the track immediately in the rear of a backing freight train. The horses, becoming frightened, suddenly wheeled about, throwing the driver from his seat, and dashed madly down Carpenter street. The terror-stricken occupants of the sleigh, with the exception of some half-dozen, very unceremoniously alighted. Finally one of the gentlemen, with some risk, succeeded in fishing up the lines from between the horses' heels, and the runaways were brought to a halt in the vicinity of Madison street, the result, very fortunately, being only a few slight scratches and bruises to those of the party who concluded they had rode far enough, and abruptly took their departure without even a "good-night." "All of which I saw, and part of which I was."

PINK.

POLICE AND FIRE BUSINESS.

The Police and Fire Commissioners met in regular semi-weekly session yesterday afternoon.

The following order was passed:

That any member of the police force who shall drink intoxicating drink while on duty shall be dismissed the service of the department, and a single infraction of this resolution shall be sufficient cause therefor.

The following contracts for 2,000 feet of rubber hose, with couplings, were awarded: E. B. Preston, 500 feet at 75 cents; Hallock & Wheeler, 500 feet at $1.10; C. L. Rice, 500 feet at 78 cents; Gutta-Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, 500 feet at $1.40.

Upon the recommendation of the Fire Marshal, William Watkins and Isaiah Washington were appointed regular members of the Fire Department, they having served sixty days in a satisfactory manner.

Upon the same recommendation, Jerry M. Smith and John Scott were rejected for incompetency.

The Board then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to Matrimonial News Co., P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CUT THIS OUT!—GREASE PERMANENTLY extracted from all kinds of cloths and dress goods in five minutes without soaps or fluids, and warranted not to injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. Price, 25 cents; sent everywhere by mail. Ask for M. LA RANSIEUR & CO.'S Chemical Lint Roll. General office and depot, Opera House Building, 259 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MISCELLANEOUS goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, and single volumes, old magazines, music, pictures. Call or address the old standard cheap book-stores, CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

TAKE NOTICE—FOR FIRST-CLASS GRAINING, marbling, and sign-writing, particularly picture signs, try A. H. DOUGLAS, 121 Monroe-st., northeast corner Clark.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS TO BID ON THE erection of several houses. None but responsible parties, able to give bonds, need apply. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING TO DO AT home. Gentlemen's clothes neatly mended if desired. Please call or address 237 Maxwell-st.

WANTED — CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, etc, who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business. We can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FURNIture, for cash, or something better. Also, attention to a new stock of sea-shells, baby-carriages, horses, etc., at 199 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. STEADY work. MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE within a mile of Union Park, to move; a short lease unexpired no objection. Address Y 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY PATENT RIGHTS. ALSO have patent rights for sale. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Negotiators, 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in sewing machine establishment and repair shop doing a good business. Apply at 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $30,000, OR energetic business agent or consignee on salary, who can loan $5,000 to $10,000 on first mortgage, real estate security, worth five times the loan; capital required to increase capacity of established works and mining developments. Address, giving residence and available capital, STAR MINING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED—A LADY—IN A FIRST-CLASS dining room and private rooms above, with some capital. The right kind of a lady can make a fortune. For an interview and full particulars address V 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $12,000 to $15,000 can get a half interest in a first-class established wholesale and retail business in this city. An opportunity rarely offered. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the West. None need apply unless they mean business. Good patents wanted.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500; BUSINESS established five years, and in good, paying condition. Apply at 205 South Paulina-st., or 110 South Halsted-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m.

TO EXCHANGE.

IF YOU HAVE ANY FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS that you wish to exchange or sell, call at our office. McPHERSON & CO., Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—800 ACRES OF CHOICE FARMING lands on railroad; also a large store and lot in a thriving Minnesota town of 4,000 inhabitants, for staple merchandise. Address V 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A PARTY OWNING THE GREATer part of a young and growing town in the richest grain section of the State, and also some good property in the City of Chicago, wishes to exchange for acre property near the city. Will pay from $6,000 to $8,000 in cash. Apply to ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING or piece goods, lot 50x125, two blocks from Normal School, Englewood, and three blocks from railroad depot. Address A 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME VERY CHOICE suburban property for an improved farm within 50 miles of the city. Address OWNER, 2 Market-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN EXCHANGE for 50 feet with 2 houses on Peoria-st., 100 feet south of Madison. If taken at once, an extra bargain can be had. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

$18.000 WORTH OF GENERAL MERCHANdise wanted in exchange for valuable real estate. Address V 70, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE BOUTWELL Horse Stables, at Washington Heights, on Wednesday night, 26th inst., one bay mare 4 years old, weight about 900 lbs., with halter, grey blanket, and red circingle; one bay horse, weight about 1,000 lbs., with halter. Liberal reward for recovery. J. W. BOUTWELL.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM REAR OF NO. 601 State-st., a black mare 6 years old. Has thin mane and tail, two or three white spots on back from saddle guards near fore legs, a little swollen below the knee. Had on an army blanket with a leather line to fasten it. A suitable reward will be paid for return to same. H. H. TEBBITTS, 601 State-st., rear.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSY, late of New York, consultations 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. fee 50 cents; no gentlemen admitted. 209 West Madison-st., Room 45, upper-floor.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also physical examinations. At 21 South Desplaines-st.; fee, $1.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY, WITH papers, on South Side, which owner can have by applying at 708 State-st.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE RED COW, ON THE CORner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. The owner can have her at 305 Fifth-av. by proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN UP—ON THE 19TH INST., ON BLUE Island-av., a cow. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. PATRICK LAWLOR, corner Blue Island-av. and Leavitt-st.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, full sized, carved legs, for only $6 per month if taken to-day or to-morrow. 90 North Ashland-av.

$150 SAVED IN THE PURCHASE OF A PIANO—I am selling, at cash prices, a fine first-class piano, fully warranted, and it will pay you to call and see mine before purchasing. 251 Park-av., West Side.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 180 WEST WASHington-st.:
$5,000—11-room 2-story (new) dwelling, 771 West Van Buren, south front; lot 25x125; possession now; street cars run in front; the property is worth $6,000, but owner must sell, as he is going to leave the city. Please examine it.
$2,300—8-room new cottage; lot 50x150; good barn, well and cistern; small payment down, balance $35 monthly, on Sixty-fifth-st., between Halsted-st. and Stuart-av., at Englewood, south front. Must sell in 10 days. Parties paying rent should look at this property.
$100 per foot—75x175, east front, on Wabash-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
$8,000—12-room 2-story dwelling, lot 30x120, on Green-st., between Washington and Madison; terms very easy. Parties paying large rents for boarding-houses should look at this property, for it is centrally located.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN-st.—House, with brick basement, on Forty-first-st., near Cottage Grove-av., 11 rooms, bath-room, furnace; $5,000.
House at Hyde Park, and lot, for $2,200, four blocks from depot.
House and lot on Indiana-av., with lot near Thirty-second-st.; $5,000.
Cheap lots in McChesney's Subdivision, Hyde Park; $300.
Cheap lots on Burnside-st., near car shops; $600.
Cheap lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood; $1,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., CORNER OF Madison and Dearborn-sts.:
660 feet on Cottage Grove-av., east front, by 226 feet deep, running from Fiftieth-st. to Fifty-first, on the great South Park. Price, $40,000; one-third cash, balance one and two years.
20 feet on LaSalle-st., near Lake, east front; $13,000.
200 feet on the southeast corner of Jackson and Wells-sts; $120,000, one-third cash, balance time.
80 feet on East Washington-st., near the Times Building; very cheap.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS, ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No Agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Taylor and Campbell-avs; parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON FOREST-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st.; offered at a great bargain and on easy terms if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OFFER EXTRAORDINARY—182 AND 184 Park-av., each for $100 per month for 25 months, and assume an incumbrance of $2,500 oneach; also Nos. 136 North Oakley-st. and 48 Artesian-av., neat cottages and good lots for $65 per month for five years, without interest. The rents alone will nearly or quite half pay for these properties. J. H. KEDZIE, No. 36 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—12 LOTS, $20 per foot, between Stewart-av. and State-st., 1½ blocks from Fifty-fifth-st Boulevard; $50 on lot down, balance, monthly payments of $15 per month. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR INDIana-av., 2-story frame, and stone basement house and lot; cheap. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE (THIRTY-FIFTH-st.), between Prairie and Indiana-avs.: 3 lots, each 26½x125 feet, at the remarkably low figures of $100 per foot cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.: Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., between Campbell and Robey-sts., at from $3,000 to $5,000 less than is asked for any adjoining five acres.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st.: 2-story and basement brick house, with Mansard roof; lot 22x180 feet; barn, &c.; fine property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, situated on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace; water on premises and convenient to cars. Five years time and monthly payments. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST. (Egan-av.), between Ellis and Lake-av., south front, 1½ blocks from Hyde Park trains or street cars. Address J. HASBROOK, 112 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME BROWN-STONE-fronts, 11 rooms each: with all modern improvements, on West Adams-st., corner Honore. Terms easy. W. P. JONES, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—49 HONORE-ST., ELEGANT NEW brick octagon-front, and 29 feet lot with barn $9,500. Cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., EAST OF COTTAGE Grove-av.: Two-story frame and brick basement house and lot; house new; has all modern improvements; lot 24x130 feet; good barn, &c.; a bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER OF Honore-st.: Two 2-story and basement stone-front houses, and lots each 25x125 feet; houses have all modern improvements; prices and terms reasonable. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—170 FEET, CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-st. and Cottage Grove-av., cheap; a splendid lot to improve; 25x180 on Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., only $135. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 2-story frame house and barn, with lot, only $5,000; Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with lot, cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5, Fuller's Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE, NOS. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., with four years' lease of lot, suitable for any manufacturing purposes, having a large lot running through to the St. Paul Depot; it can be entered from either street. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR ALL ON EASY TERMS—Lot inside of the old city limits near Milwaukee-av., from $400 to $500; highest ground in the city; accessible by street-cars, omnibus, and railroad lines. We take you to see these lots and return at any time. A. G. STOREY & SON, southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, new house of 10 rooms cor. Western-av. and Polk-st. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on the premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, BARN, AND FURNITURE, No. 16 Aberdeen-st. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, lots on Jefferson-st., near DeKoven. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 443 ARNOLD-ST., $1,850; $200 cash; store and dwelling 361 Sedgwick-st., $1,200; $200 cash; furnished cottage 1104 Indiana-av., $1,500; $200 cash. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—187X106 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Sherman-st., opposite the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore freight depot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.:
Neat new house, in the Grove, just south of city limits, $3,600, monthly payments.
Fine house, Hyde Park; will trade partly for acre property; a splendid place.
Brick basement cottage, 10 rooms, Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front; cheap, $5,800.
50 feet, Oakwood Boulevard, very cheap.
50 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, just adjoining and outside of city limits, on South Park Boulevard, Oakwood Boulevard, Egan and Vincennes-avs., at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. For investment or improvement there is nothing in market more desirable or available than this property, the attractiveness and convenience of which will be apparent to any one who visits it. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—696 WABASH-AV., $14,500.
Also No. 1373 Wabash-av., $10,500.
Also No. 60 Vincennes-av., $11,000.
Also No. 67 Vincennes-av., $10,000.
Also No. 20 Bryant-av., $12,000.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. NORTH of Thirty-first-st. Also 50x180 feet, same avenue, north of Twenty-ninth-st. Also 50 feet north of Forty-eighth-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT, 25x125, ON HURLBUT-ST., near Lincoln Park, North Side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE BRICK HOUSE IN SOUTH Division, with marble mantels, hot and cold water on each floor, gas fixtures, furnace, range, new carpets; all for $8,500. This is very cheap, and is a gem of a home. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row; buildings in good order, with kitchen range; heated by steam, and lot 25 by 150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSE, ON PRAIRIE-AV., cheap. Michigan-av., long time for part; bargain. 14-room house, Wabash-av., $3,000 cash. Houses to rent, $1,350, $1,500, $1,800, $2,400. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE; BRICK foundation; 12 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 79x200 feet; on Washington-st., near Elizabeth; price, $30,000; one-third of the price will be taken in unimproved property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—100X130 FEET, FRONTING EAST ON Hyde Park-av. and west on Adams-st., near Forty-ninth; Hyde Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE ELLIS PARK AND VICINITY Thirty-seventh-st., 103 Wapansch-av., 100 and 102 Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick houses, cheap. Small cash payment down; balance monthly payments. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, ½ block from State-st. bridge; no cash required under 10 years to party improving; lot 20x100 to alley; price, $5,000. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 78 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BURNSIDE-ST., SOUTH OF TWENTY-ninth, 25x110, east front. Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 25x125, west front. Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 50x125, east front. Thirty-first-st., between Wentworth and Shurtliff-avs., 25 or 50 feet. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOME, LARGE LOT, at Ravenswood. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A LOT REAR OF 289 WEST Van Buren-st., 50x78 feet, and building 50x50, two stories and cellar, for manufacturing purposes.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x226 FEET ON WEST JACKSON-st., and house and lot on Warren-av., both near Western-av., cheap. See owner at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVitt-st., with a good 2-story barn on it, at $100 per foot, for a short time. Also my residence 290 Park-av., cheap. Inquire of J G H, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCE LOTS ON MONROE, Wilcox, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Harrison, Flournoy, Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Twelfth-sts., in the vicinity of Western and Campbell-avs. Terms made to suit. Very easy terms and long time to those wishing to improve. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON-ST., near Campbell-av., only $90 per foot. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—66x125 FEET ON MONROE-ST., NEAR Western-av., only $65 per foot. Apply, for two days, at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, FORMERLY OCcupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., located at 213 South Halsted-st., near VanBuren. First floor contains store, with 5 rooms back; second floor has 8 rooms and attic above. Apply up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., NO. 3 Tribune Building:
One marble-front house, West Side, choice location, half block from cars, all modern improvements, a bargain, and on monthly payments if desired.
Two brick houses, swelled-front, nearly new, on Adams-st., good terms and long payments.
One cottage, Campbell-av., near Harmon, cheap.
One cottage, Winchester-av., 14 rooms.
One cottage, Jackson-st., near Lincoln.
One two-story and basement, Jackson-st., near Lincoln.
One lot on Illinois-st., near St. Clair, 50 feet front.
One lot on Park-av., near Union Park, 50 or 100 feet front.
One lot on Adams-st., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, CARRIAGE-house, and barn, lot 100x125, northeast corner VanBuren and Loomis-sts.; $5,000 cash, balance on time to suit.
Brick house, 16 rooms, Monroe-st., corner Lincoln; low price and easy terms.
Brick house, Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Marble-front, Calumet-av., north of Twenty-third-st.
Marble-front, Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.
HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS ON WABASH-av. and Thirtieth-st., $3,500; 1 Prairie-av. and Thirty-second-st., $5,000; 24 feet, Wabash-av. and Thirtieth-st., $160; 40 or 80 feet, Vincennes-av. and Thirty-ninth-st., $90 and $100; 12-room modern house, Forest-av. and Thirty-second-st., $7,000. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., NEAR Monroe, for sale cheap, by MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—500 FEET, CORners Michigan and Wabash-avs. and Forty-seventh-st. If sold soon this can be had at a great bargain and on easy terms. Forty-seventh-st. is the finest cross-street south of Twenty-second, and this is the best bargain in first-class property to be had in the city. GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, in block corner Ontario and State-sts. Elegant location; all conveniences. Price, $9,500. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS frame house and lot, 10 rooms, on Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley, marble mantels, grained, one block from cars; will exchange for good house on Park-av., Washington-st., Warren-av., or Monroe-st., west of Park, and assume difference.
One lot, Ogden-av., south of Twelfth-st.; avenue 150 ft. wide; price, $1,000; $600 cash, balance, 1 and 2 years.
House and lot No. 29 Davis-st., West Side; house 1½-story, nearly new, water, 8 rooms and closets; price, $2,700; terms, $400 cash, $1,200 5 years, balance, $50 per month. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, Room 26 Central Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., Market-st. entrance. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, 1098 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; has all modern improvements; lot. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS IN CHICAGO—seven lots on Second-st.; $700. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, containing 11 rooms, 2 bath rooms, gas, water, and new furnace; also, a good barn; south front, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., on Warren-av.; terms easy. Inquire of owner, Room 26, 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE AT FARVIEW Station, No. 19 Lake-av., 13 rooms, modern improvements. Cottages Nos. 21 and 23 Cossett-st., lots 25x125, one block from Randolph-st. cars, cheap; must be sold. Apply to owner, Room 7, No. 175 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. BRICK house and lot, between Lincoln and Robey-sts. A choice location, only $8,500 if taken at once. Title perfect. Immediate possession; in perfect order. J. ESIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—$9,000 WILL BUY a two-story house of 10 rooms, brick basement; good barn, and lot 50x125 feet, to alley. Inquire on premises, 107 Twenty-ninth-st. N. JEROME.

FOR SALE—NO. 223 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame and brick basement; has all modern improvements; heated by furnace; lot, 24x179½, to 40-foot court in rear; good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — NO. 170 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., BEtween Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—5 ACRES, high land, with over $20,000 thrifty fruit and shade trees; price $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance at 7 per cent interest. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PIECES NEAR NORTH-western car shops on Galena Division; 5 and 20 acres. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—A NEW MARBLE FRONT DWELLING on Indiana-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts; will take part pay in outside real estate at its value. Apply at 85 East Jackson-st. PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST OFFER TO-MORROW MORNing, early, can buy 25x125 feet just west of Western-av. on Warren-av. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—OFFERS WANTED FOR 100x175 FT. northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st. Will be sold cheap. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON WABASH-AV.—50X 171 ft., east front, just 50 feet north of Thirty-fifth-st. Price, $145; ½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. GEORGE A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—150 FEET ON KENwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-st.; no cash payments required of parties making improvements.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart.
25x125 on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts., with 2-story frame house.
50x160 on Indiana-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-Fourth-sts.
49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
25x160 on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble.
50x170 on Michigan-av., with first-class house.
WING & FARLIN, 68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOTEL, [illegible] RGE grounds, beautifully ornamented, [illegible] miles of the Court-House, and easy and frequent [illegible] to the city. A good farm within 50 miles of Chicago, or other good property, taken in exchange as part or full payment; or, long time will be given on purchase-money at 8 per cent. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, Washington Heights, $500; $25 cash; $8 per month, interest 6 per cent. Carpenter-work wanted as payment. C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st., the following choice pieces at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
10 acres in Sec. 8, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13.
Blocks 2, 3, 5, and 7, Krueger's Subdivision of N. E. ¼ Sec. 30, 37, 14.
5 and 10 acre blocks in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14, adjoining Morgan Park on the east; streets are open. Property very accessible. Depot on ground.
We have other choice tracts in and about Washington Heights, which we would be pleased to show buyers.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE AND LOT, one of the finest and most desirably located houses in this charming suburb; large grounds. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR FOUR DAYS only, 10 acres choice property fronting on Halsted-st., and adjoining the property of S. W. Beck at Normal School; price $1,500 per acre. This is one of the best bargains in market. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, lots, and acre tracts; Oak Park property a specialty. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, A GOOD HOUSE, with 50 or 100 feet, one block and a half from depot; high and dry, with shrubbery and excellent water on premises; can give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE — CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—40 acres near a depot, in sight of the city, at $100 per acre. JAS. ALLEN, Room 13, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE two new houses, with large lots, in Maywood, and one at Wheaton. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., No. 7 Chamber Commerce, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES—FROM $2,700 to $10,000; easy terms. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—8 NEW HOUSES, AND LOTS 50x160, in Irving Park; water in street; $3,000; monthly payments. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE CHICAGO, BURlington & Quincy Railroad and the new Great Western Railroad, close to two stations, at a great bargain this week. The next great advance in acre property will be on these roads, between Chicago and Riverside. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN CITY, OF HIGHLAND Park, with a house and good orchard; good for subdivision; only $200 per acre if sold soon; terms easy. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS, lots well located, joining the railway lands, for a few days will sell at better bargains than any other at the shops; 1-6 cash, balance in 4 years; title perfect; these lots will advance in value at least 50 per cent. during the season. LARKIN & JENKS, s. e. corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, FOUR LOTS 50x200 feet; price $425, $25 cash, balance $10 per month. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE ARCHER ROAD, south of the Brighton House, at a bargain, on the best kind of terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A BEAUTIful 2-story and brick basement house at Irving Park; one block from depot; built for owner. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe-st. and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH ENGLEWOOD (THE "original plat"). Do not buy in Addition "at South Englewood." Easy terms. HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Room 4, Empire Block, 128 and 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH PERFORATING MAchine, for manufacturing perforating patterns. Also, 10,000 choice designs and 500 boxes of impression powder for stamping; also receipts for making the same, and the good will of a large city and country trade. Will sell the entire business for $800. Reason for selling on account of sickness. Call at 326 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO-THIRDS OF THE SCHOONER Liberty, in good sailing condition, now lying in Ogden's Canal, a few rods south of Division-st. bridge, West Side; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to WM. SCARLETT, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS AND SHELVING AT A bargain. Can be seen at 147 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS and packing cans; circular 12-foot counter; also black walnut counting-room desk. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, SHELVING, AND FRENCH plate show-case, 12 feet long, 20 inches wide, all first-class. Can be seen at 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-BARREL, MUZZLE-loading shot-gun (Wm. Moore, maker), almost new; cost $45; will sell for $30. Address V 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO COUNCIL Bluffs. Will be sold at respectable discount by C. O. FARNSWORTH, 184 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SIX TONS LACKAWANNA COAL, DElivered, below market price. 184 Washington-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS AND LOTS IN THE TOWN and vicinity of Downer's Grove, 20 miles from Chicago, on C. B. & Q. R. R. Farm of 400 acres, ½ mile from a station, 1½ miles east of Downers, good stock or dairy farm; $100 per acre; terms easy. Farm, 147 acres, one mile from station, 80 per acre; 50 acres, ¾ mile from depot, $70 per acre; 40 acres, 1,200 fruit and evergreen trees, $120 per acre; 53 acres, fruit and good buildings, ¾ mile from depot, $175 per acre; 80 acres, ½ mile from depot, $115 per acre; House and lot of ½ acre, $1,600; House and store combined, $1,200. Lots and land by the acre at low prices by T. and J. H. LYMAN, Room 21, 77 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—Containing 120 acres, 25 acres timber, 4½ miles northwest of Waukegan, Ill., on Milwaukee Road, and 2½ miles from depot on M. & St. Paul R. R.; 200 choice apple trees, 50 pear trees, 50 cherry trees, all bearing; buildings good; location beautiful; Lake Michigan in full view of house. Price and terms reasonable. Must be sold soon. Address M. R. BORTREE, 113 West Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH, OR ON TERMS TO suit, a small hay farm, about ¾ of a mile from Wheaton Depot, Du Page County; also 2 residence houses in the village pleasantly situated. Apply to H. W. COBB, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR SUburban property—A good brick house, with lot 132x73¾ feet, in Aurora, Ill. Apply on the premises, 9 Columbia-st., Aurora, or address, for one week, J J S, 753 State-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GARDEN SPOT TO IMPROVE; ACcessible, dry, rich; on small payments; no speculative price; give particulars. Address V 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 TO 100 ACRES, CHEAP FOR CASH, not to exceed 10 miles from Chicago. Address G. BROWN, 260 South Clark-st. (Dr. J. Kean's office).

WANTED—BY TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 WEST Madison-st.—Property of all kinds for sale or rent; have buyers for bargains.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT, SUBURBAN. Owners call on J. J. WALSER, 82 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A COTTAGE CONtaining 6 to 8 rooms, on leased ground, or with lot, east of Burnside-st., on easy terms, or monthly payments. Address JACOB COHN, 101 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR OUR CUStomers, worth from $2,000 to $6,000 each. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—WE WANT FOR A CUSTOMER A CORner lot of about 100 feet, within three blocks of Lincoln Park, for business purposes; must be had at once, if taken. Send lowest price and terms to HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS ON North Side; must be in good location; first payment, $1,000. Address V 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 rooms, with lot, south of Lake-st. and west of Ashland-av. Price not to exceed $4,000. Terms cash. Address, with particulars, V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR SPECIAL CUSTOMERS, HOUSE and lot, with barn, on West Side, east of Robey-st., and between Lake and Van Buren; worth from $3,500 to $6,000. Must be a bargain and on easy terms. SCANDINAVIAN AGENCY, No. 4 North Wells-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR HOUSES and lots, worth $3,000 to $4,000, on easy terms, two wanted at once. We have calls for lots and houses and lots, and acre property in all parts of the city. Owners will do well to call and see us. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Large alcove room; also, two large rooms, with first-class board; superior table; desirable location; also, single room.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—NICE accommodations for married couple or two young gents, at $14 per week; table superior; only one block from Madison-st., near Union Park.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room, with good board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE PARlor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN PRIvate family, with nicely furnished front room, suitable for two persons.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, handsomely furnished alcove room, on second floor.

764 WABASH-AV., 3 ROOMS TO RENT, 2 ON first floor, furnished or not, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE WANT to engage board and a large pleasant room, or small suite, west of Halsted-st., for occupancy about April 15, in a private family, where there are few or no other boarders, at reasonable rates. Would prefer a Christian family. Also, would prefer to furnish own room, except carpets. Best of references given. Address A 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife (Israelites) in a private family. Address, stating terms, A 87, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHIcago Fire, Great Western, Equitable, and Germania insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 210 East Washington-st.

TO LEND—$50 TO $1,000 ON SHORT TIME; GOOD chattel securities. Apply at office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—I AM PREPARED TO MAKE FIVE-year loans on Chicago real estate in sums of not less than $5,000; make direct application. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO LOAN—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS ON DIAmonds, at a very low interest. Call or address 42 East Harrison-st., city.

WANTED—$1,000, $1,500, $2,000, AND $3,000, ON good Chicago real estate, for 5 years. KESLER BROS., Room 6 Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE FIRST-CLASS real estate loans (not less than $1,000 each) on city or Cook County property. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$1,000, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

$3.000 AND $700 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$5.000 TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, for five years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Munroe and LaSalle-sts.

$15.000—FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to loan on productive city property for 5 years. HAMMOND & BOGUE, 4 Honore Block.

$20.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR one or two years; $1,500 for 90 days. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

LOST.

LOST—MARCH 26, A PAIR OF HORSES, ON South Canal-st., attached to a light farmer's wagon, one bay and one gray. Was picked up on the corner of Forquer and Canal-sts. Any one giving information which will enable the owner to find them will be liberally rewarded. 110 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKETBOOK, ON Twentieth-st., between Michigan-av. and State, containing currency and some papers. A reward of $2 will be paid if delivered at No. 73 Wabash-av.

LOST—$100 REWARD—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9th inst., the books and documents belonging to the Illinois Stone, Lime, and Boring Company. The above reward will be paid for their return, and no questions asked. Address WILLIAM TURTLE & CO., 118 East Lake-st.

LOST—ON SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., A DARK Buffalo robe, lined with checked flannel. The finder will please return to Centre-av. Stables, 270 and 272 West Madison-st.

LOST—GOLD WATCH, OPEN FACE, IN GOING from 145 Twenty-second-st., down Wabash-av. to Twenty-first-st., from Twenty-first-st. to State, down State-st. to Twentieth, near Field & Leiter's. Valuable to owner as gift of deceased friend. Reward paid if returned to MRS. E. D. HODGE, 145 Twenty-second-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A TIME BOOK AT CORNER of Clark and Adams-sts. The finder will please return to Lake Side Printing Company building on above corner, and receive reward. WM. STAGE.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, IN A WABASH-av. stage, or on Twentieth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., a gold neck chain, marked J. L. L. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 1121 Wabash-av.

LOST—MARCH 26, AN OLD COUNTRY GOLD repeater watch. Finder will return watch to Police Headquarters and receive $25. No questions.

LOST—IN TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS, a promissory note of Clark & Hill, Chicago, Ill., at three months, dated March 3, 1873, for five hundred and sixteen dollars. Payment having been stopped, all parties are cautioned against negotiating it. W. A. McGRAW & CO., Baltimore.

LOST—DURING LAST WEEK, AN ACCEPTED order on the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, signed by us, dated on or about the 18th inst., for $300. All persons are cautioned against negotiating this acceptance, as payment on it has been stopped. M. S. COBB & BRO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL NANCY F. WHITNEY, ALBION P. Whitney, Annie Holt, M. Whitehouse, J. J. Whitehouse, T. Barry, and L. F. Garrett, call at the office of Mr. YOUSE, at 143 Monroe-st., front room, third floor, to confer on matters of business of importance to them.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO ENGAGED a Swedish girl, Emma Biorklund, on Jan. 22, at the corner of Desplaines and Jackson-sts., to do housework near Union Park, give information of the girl's whereabouts to the undersigned, and oblige J. J. PETERSEN, 192 North Ada-st.

PERSONAL—IF "HARVEY" OR J. D. TAYLOR wishes to learn the whereabouts of "Sophy," formerly of 498 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., he can do so, by addressing Mrs. LIZZIE CURTIS, 350 Broad-st., Newark, New Jersey.

PERSONAL—HELEN ACKLEY, COME HOME AT once; family in distress. Mrs. A.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A ROOT'S BLOWER, largest size, No. 6, warranted to deliver 75 cubic feet of air per revolution, and to make 150 revolutions per minute. Made in the best manner. Entirely new. Address I. AUSTIN, 168 Fulton-st., New York, or F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 608 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2 BOILERS, 2 FLUES EACH, WITH steam-drum, 30 feet, 2 feet bolt, steam-gauge, &c. 124 South Clark-st. J. B. CORLIES.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 39, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AND A FEW ARTICLES OF FURNIture and carpets for sale—House of 9 rooms, 480 Monroe-st., corner Wood. Call at house, at 5½ p. m. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—2 TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT NEW brick houses, corner Adams-st. and Seely-av.; rent, $600. J. L. SPROGLE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 12 ROOMS, 1029 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st., 50 ft front, and good barn.

TO RENT—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., ONE 2-story house, all modern improvements, barn, &c., North Wood-st. Good location. One cottage, hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, North Robey-st.

TO RENT—DO NOT PAY A HIGH RENT UNTIL you have seen the houses we can sell on monthly payments; you may as well own a house and lot as anybody. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED COTtage of seven rooms, good barn, double lot, and everything in the best order. Furniture for sale at a great bargain. Apply on premises, 214 Sampson-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—3 BRICK HOUSES CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-st.; one April 1, and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m., and after 4 p. m.

TO RENT—539 WABASH-AV., A SUITE OF UNfurnished front rooms, with or without board; also, a gentleman to room with another, with references.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 19 CHARLES-PLACE; THE best located, the best arranged, and cheapest mechanics' boarding-house in town. J. REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY BRICK BUILDING, with basement, No. 27 South Canal-st. THOMAS LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS; FINE AND NEW marble top and walnut furniture and carpets for sale. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, near street cars, cheap, if taken soon. R. M. POUCHER, Room 13, Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, at 223½ West Madison-st. Also 3 large rooms for rent, and furniture for sale, at 328 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—HALF OF A VERY DESIRABLE BASEment office fronting Madison-st., near LaSalle. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN THE NEW BRICK BUILDing 77 West Kinzie-st.; good business locality. Apply to owner, 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS 160 BY 42 FT., WITH POWER; light from each side and front; heated by steam. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 103, 105, 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 23 AND 25 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington, 20x50 and 20x80, separate or together, suitable for offices, jobbing, or light manufacturing; also, a part of third floor. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE 230 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 4-story and basement, 27x 150. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THREE OF THE BEST LIGHTED floors in the city, southeast corner South Water and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR BANKING, INSURANCE, real estate, or railroad business in 46 and 48 Clark-st., next to Sherman House. Inquire of W. D. KERFOOT, or on premises.

TO RENT—473 WEST MADISON-ST., PART OF store; splendid chance for a good dressmaker; rent very low; $15.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, NO. 8 HUBBARD-court; rent $20 per month. J. NORCOTT, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, 125 SOUTH CLARK-ST., Room 30.

TO RENT—STORE, 324 STATE-ST.; ALSO, ROOMS, lofts, and basement in same building. C. S. WALLER, No. 8, 320 State-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON CLYBOURN-AV., WITH four rooms in rear. Good place for business. Horse-car street. A. T. GALT, 77 South Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER ROOM, UNFURnished, at 177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE ROOM; modern improvements; first-class board, if desired. 929 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted sts.; entrance 63 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST.: also 5, 3, 10, and 21, with store, only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn, April 1. Apply at No. 38.

TO RENT—AT 260½ WARREN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, various sizes and prices; modern improvements; respectable, quiet, moral.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE LARGE room for one or two gentlemen, price $5 per week; also small room, $3.50. 971 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 8, ONE PLEASANTLY furnished second-story front room; also a cheerful L room. 285 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, 5 ROOMS AND PANtry, convenient to street-cars, to a small family. Can be seen any time by applying at 152 West Tyler-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, a furnished house to take care of during the next few months. The best references given. Address A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR COTTAGE OF 6 or 8 rooms, somewhere on the West Side; immediate possession desired. References exchanged. Address B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD BARN SUITABLE for about 15 horses, on South Side, north of or about Twelfth-st. Address A, care TOWLE & ROPER.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, gent, wife, and one child 6 years old, on West Side. Address J. H. WELLS, 118 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for physician's office, on Blue Island-av. or West Twelfth-st. Address for one week P, 259 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FOR SMALL FAMILY, and first-class tenant, small house on South Side, east of State-st., north of Thirty-third; or would rent large house conveniently arranged for two families. Possession wanted May 1. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES in good localities, South and West Sides; we have good parties wanting them. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS, with barn, within Halsted, Fulton, Ashland-av. and Harrison; possession on or before the 1st of May; family consists of self and wife; will pay from $25 to $45 per month. Address V 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OR PART OF a prominent office, first or second floors. Address, stating price and location, ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, on West Side, for man and wife, and single gentleman, with or without board. Address or call on JOHN MURRAY, 9 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, IN THE vicinity of Union Park, a pleasant house of about 8 rooms, with modern improvements; am willing to pay six months' rent in advance. Address, with particulars, D, care of Carrier 12.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF YOUNG, SOUND HORSES, INcluding heavy draught, single drivers, kind and gentle span, handsome dapple grays, adapted for coach or carriage; sorrel mare, trots in 3 minutes; dark bay gelding that shows 2:45; the above are late arrivals from the country, and have been selected with unusual care, and are well worthy the attention of parties wanting first-class stock. JOSEPH LAMB & CO., corner Sixteenth and Burnside-sts.

ANY PARTIES HAVING 1 OR 100 HORSES for sale will find plenty of buyers from both the East and South with the ready cash. Don't waste time and money with shysters and outside stables, when you can find ready sale at 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—PAIR BLACK STALLIONS, CAN trot 2:50. Several single and double drivers, matched. Also cheap workers. Omaha Stables. M. C. WILBUR & BRO.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A SQUARE BOX buggy, shifting top, pole and shafts; patent wheels; also, single set of harness, all nearly new. Apply to 209 Superior-st.

FOR SALE—A 7-YEAR-OLD MARE, SOUND AND true in every way; will be sold cheap for cash. Reason for selling, no use for her. Apply at barn in rear of 43 St. John's-place, or 578 Lake-st., in grocery store, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

MUST BE SOLD—SEVERAL DRIVING AND WORK horses, open buggy, express wagon, single and double harness; leave town in a few days. 68 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; WILL pay first-class real estate for good rig. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, or span of ponies, in exchange for lot at Englewood. E. EUGENE CALDWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SINGLE TRUCK, WITH platform and springs. Address, for four days, J. M. BUEL, 868 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TWO-SEAT open buggy, cheap, for cash. Call from 1 to 5 o'clock this afternoon, at 173 East Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 608 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—FARMS, WELL-IMPROVED, BUILDings, orchard, &c., at Hinsdale. Call or address O. J. STOUGH, Hinsdale, or 804 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—COPYISTS. CALL CORNER MADIson and Fifth-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH DRY goods salesman. Apply for two days at 167 North Wells-st.

Trades.

WANTED—AN ARTIST, OR SKETCHER, TO make out-door sketches of farmhouses and grounds, business blocks, landscapes, etc.; steady employment and good wages; none but those of experience need apply. Address Box 905, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—3 PRACTICAL WEAVERS ON POWER looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGINEER TO RUN NIGHTS, one competent to run engine and keep machinery in good running order. A good man can have steady employment through the year. Address by letter, giving reference, C. L. WOODMAN & CO., corner of Canal and Adams-sts.

WANTED—TO LITHOGRAPHERS—AT ONCE, A first-class engraver; also, a No. 1 transferrer. Address, with samples of work, terms, and references, MILLS & CO., DesMoines, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD CUSTOM CUTTER, TO GO to the country. A steady man can find a permanent place. Address A 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BODY VARNISHER. NONE but a good workman need apply, at G. W. BOHANON'S carriage factory, 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD, that lives at home and would like to learn the jewelry business; must come well recommended. Apply at B. F. NORRIS & CO. 148 State-st.

WANTED—PRACTICAL SIGN PAINTER AT PETRIE BROS'., 215 West Lake-st. Apply early.

WANTED—A WOOL DYER, FINISHER AND carder. A. W. ROLLINS & CO., 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WALNUT FURNITURE finishers. Apply at 213 Monroe-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS. APPLY TO J. B. SULLIVAN & BROTHER'S, 266 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO UNDERstands dyeing and finishing. Also, a spinner. Address H. GREVE & CO., Sparta, Wis.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO DRIVE TEAM; must be temperate and come well recommended. Apply at 33 Depuyster-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, AND WELL acquainted with the city, to drive a delivery wagon and be generally useful; references required. Apply to A. J. NUTTING, 339 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSE and buggy; one who has some knowledge of gardening, and can come well recommended. Apply to CHAS. TREDS & CO., 140 LaSalle-st., between 10 and 11 to-day.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, &c., who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business; we can present inducements which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to A 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED—MEN—BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. One man cleared $47 last week; a young man made $8 in four hours. Everybody buys; anyone can sell. Don't fail to call. DOOLITTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AND MECHANICS for Texas, 100 choppers for Indiana at $1.30 per cord, 10 farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 W. Randolph.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GROCERIES BY sample at wholesale. Liberal terms given. Address P. F. WILSON, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—MESSAGE BOY AT 358 WEST RANdolph-st.; good wages. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CITY CANVASSER for a daily paper. A good salary will be paid. Apply from 8 to 9½ a. m. Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st. A. E. DUNN.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN BOY 14 to 16 years old, to do office work. Address, in own handwriting, A 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LABORERS TO shovel and carry hod; good wages. Apply immediately at corner Lake-st. and Western-av., brick building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO general housework, at 542 Hubbard-st. No Irish.

WANTED—2 MEN TO SELL GOODS TO TRADE; 1 man with $300 for rare business chance. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—JOURNALIST—A YOUNG MAN AS reporter for a short time; one with experience therein preferred. Address, stating qualifications and references, A 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT NO. 235 WEST MADISON-ST., A good bartender; one who can wait on table.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, TO WORK IN kitchen; good wages to a competent man; 18 to 30 years of age, at BARNES HOUSE, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, ON DIFferent roads; company work; also 8 good men for digging trenches; wages $2 per day. Entirely free fare. Apply early. HENRY HJORTH & CO., 210 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON A farm; rare opportunity for an American couple without children. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN—BIG CHANCE TO DOUBLE money; entirely new article; $10 a day being made. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—10 OR 12 MEN AND A FEW LADIES TO handle several fast-selling articles that pay large profits; non-explosive for kerosene oil cost 4c, sells for $3 per dozen, but given free to those selling other goods. A. RAY, Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 50 farm hands, and 200 wood-choppers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, HOUSE painters, farm hands. Help furnished free of charge. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT waiter at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 698 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO chamber and dining-room work in a private family; a competent girl who can furnish references will receive first-class wages. Apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 47 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. At 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, WHO would be willing to travel with a lady, and do light second-work. Apply at 324 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM and chamber work; one to wash dishes; also a girl to help in laundry. Good wages. South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN and second-work. Swede, German, or Bohemian preferred. Good wages. Call at 1010 Michigan-av., in basement.

WANTED—AT 840 MICHIGAN-AV., A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES—PLAIN, RAPID copyists. Apply before 10 a. m. at the office of OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, 100 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CHAMBERMAIDS, AT Anderson's European Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, ONE as nurse, and one for general housework. Mrs. HAMILTON, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS WILLING TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a family of three. Apply to-day at 584 South Dearborn (Burnside)-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 343 West Madison-st. Come prepared to stop if possible.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply at 453 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply at 498 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO COOK IN A private family, where the washing is done out. House has all modern improvements. Apply at 96 Ashland-av., corner West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Call immediately, with references, 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call at 49 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR DANISH GIRL to do general housework in a private family; wages good and work easy. Apply at 1068 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, at 1223 Michigan-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, OR GERman girl to do second work, and take care of a child. Apply at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family where there is a man servant who helps. Apply at 169 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; come early, ready to work. 173 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR BULLION-EMBROIDERERS ON regalia; steady work. A. S. WADHEIMS, regalia house, 483 Madison-st.

WANTED—20 WHEELER & WILSON OPERAtors. Apply to WISE & WHITE, manufacturers of ladies' undergarments, 115 Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS AND BOY. PORTER & HOYT, 84 Madison-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—2 GOOD WASHERS AND 1 STARCHER at Laundry, 100 East Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, who wishes to find a good home in a respectable family, and to have the full care of a child. Call at the office of DR. STRATFORD, No. 82 West Madison-st., between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS, ages from 5 to 12 years, to be taught dancing and go in ballets. Apply to 118 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO TAKE charge of Help's Dining-Room; also, one first-class shirt-ironer and one bundle-washer; good wages. Apply at Briggs House, corner Madison and Canal-sts.

WANTED—AT HENSHEL'S PHOTOGRAPHIC studio, No. 265 State-st., a young lady to attend to customers. One who is used to retouching negatives and finishing pictures preferred.

WANTED—10 GOOD PAPER-BOX MAKERS, girls; no others need apply. 134 Franklin-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK AT MOUNTING AND varnishing chromos. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 107 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—LADIES—ONE LADY CLEARED $7 in one day, another $11 in two days; several more can find constant employment. Call early at Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN; PREFER a German school or class. Address, HARRY GRANT, 322 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper and clerk in an office by a young man of experience; unquestionable reference given as to ability, &c. No objection to going into the country if desired. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSIness man, either as traveling agent or bookkeeper. Best of city references. Address A 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address J J K, No. 71 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A produce commission house, as salesman or porter. Best of references given, and security for a place of trust. Address Z 92, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN CUSTOM cutter; has had 7 years' experience. No objections to the country. References given. Address, with salary, G. P. CARMAN, Davenport, Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PRINTERS—BY A young man who has had four years' experience as a job pressman; he could learn cylinder presswork; can set type, etc. Address, for three days, O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; FIRST-class reference given. Address V 78, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE without family, as coachman and cook; good city references. Address A 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, willing to work; has some experience in the grocery business, and can give good references. Y 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO do chores nights and mornings for board. Understands the care of horses, and can milk. Address I & J 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer, as corresponding clerk, or in any other capacity. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY AN Eastern man; understands the business thoroughly. Address G. B. CRAWFORD, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family as second girl. Call or address 103 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of every nationality can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S Office, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, IN A private family, one as second girl, the other general housework. Apply to-day at 273 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG GIRL (Danish) to do general housework in a small private family. Please call or address E. G., 82 and 84 Milwaukee-av, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework. 390 Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 COOKS, dining-room girls, chambermaids, &c., for the lake, city, and country, at Great Western Business Exchange, 10 West Washington-st., corner Union.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as kitchen girl in a private family. Please call at 90 Ontario-st., near Market, any time before or after 12 and 1 o'clock.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORWEGIAN seamstress, who has her own machine, in a house where she can have work for a longer time. Address 282 North Peoria-st., near West Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKer and first-class trimmer; an engagement in a family or private establishment for the season. Address V 72, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS IN A private boarding-house, or kitchen work in a private family. Apply at 693 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE, AS AMANUENsis, by a lady conversant with short-hand writing. Address A 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY widow woman that can give good reference, a building or rooms to take care of. Address 23 Charles place, basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS HORSE-SHOEING SHOP WITH three fires and tools complete, for sale; one of the best stands in the city; can be bought cheap. Apply at 361 West Madison-st.

A DRUG STORE DOING A GOOD PAYING BUSIness, for sale or exchange. McPHERSON & CO., Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

CIGAR STAND, NO. 36 EXCHANGE-PLACE, FOR sale; a good investment for a small capital. Apply immediately.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. NEW STOCK, CHEAP rent; price only $1,300; must be sold; owner leaving city. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., Room 30.

GREAT SACRIFICE. WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Monday, March 31, at 2 p. m., we will sell, to close copartnership, a steam canal boat; double engine; two wheels; stone-deck, &c., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR RENT—POSSESSION given May 1, 1873. For particulars address WM. C. SAGE, Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill.

HALF OF A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT AND saloon for sale. Apply at the place, 182 South State-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 824 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CIGAR STANDS AND lunch counters for sale, under new Sherman, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Call at cigar stand.

PACKING-HOUSE AT STOCK YARDS, FOR SALE: capacity, 1,000 to 1,200 hogs daily; in good order, and with all modern improvements; will be sold at a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, north east corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE FINEST RESTaurant and sample room on the West Side for sale or exchange, the owner being engaged in other business, or would take a partner who is capable of running the entire business, with capital of one to five thousand dollars. For an interview address B 90, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—STEAM SAW-mill for sale, with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill 30,000 feet per day, situated at Lansing, Iowa, 38 miles above Prairie du Chien; splendid market for lumber; will be sold with or without lumber; possession given immediately; or one partner will remain, and take a partner for one-half interest. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

STEAM FLOURING-MILL, IN A TOWN OF 3,000 inhabitants, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Mill has seven run of stone, with ample power, cooper-shop and warehouse attached. Fuel cheap; good shipping facilities by Mississippi River and by railroads. Call on or address, F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

TO EXPERIENCED HOTEL MEN—FURNITURE and fixtures of the United States Hotel, with good will and desirable lease for sale; the house contains about 70 rooms, well furnished and lighted, with steam laundry, and accommodates 100 guests, and is now well patronized. Inquire on the premises, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. until April 10. T. S. FITCH, Assignee.

THE GOOD WILL AND FURNITURE OF MILLINery business for sale, very cheap; reason: owner will leave the city. Call at 323 East Division-st., near Clybourn-av., up-stairs.

$400 WILL SECURE TO A GOOD BUSINESS man a half interest in a cash business that is well established, paying well, and can be rapidly increased. 115 East Washington-st., Room 28.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his contemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style; royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL IN IOWA OUR NEW, large scale Map of Iowa. Price, $12. Experienced canvassers, address MILLS & CO., DesMoines, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—5 LIVE AGENTS FOR THE Magic Glass Cutter. Call or address A. W. GRAY, 297 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FOR THE latest and most useful invention out. All ladies buy them. A. M. RICHARDSON, 178½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN THIS State to sell the Universal Thread Cutter; you can double your money quick; samples 25 cents. 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN CITY and country, to handle our new and fast-selling goods; several new articles that sell readily everywhere can be had of us only; country applicants can have samples for 50c that retail for $2. Address, with stamp, MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WITH $7 TO $20; CAN MAKE $25 to $40 weekly. Country agents send for circulars. 54 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A RARE CHANCE—AT NO. 11 CURTIS-ST. WE will sell 1 elegant parlor suit; also, 1 marble top chamber suit; the same not taken on day of auction sale; parties leaving the city, and are intend to make clean sale, and will give a great bargain. HODGES & CO., 617 West Lake-st.

A RARE CHANCE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE for sale at about half the cost; brick house to rent in good location, South Side. Inquire of BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COOKING-RANGE—A SPLENDID hotel cooking-range, in complete order; cost $1,000; for sale at half-price. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 129 LaSalle-st.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. I J, 177 Twenty-second-st.

6.267—THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD surpasses all; seven styles; all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; occupies only one-fourth the space of an ordinary bedstead. Sold on installments of $10 a month. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 343 West Madison-st. N. B.—All kinds of furniture on installments at lowest cash prices.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLY CHEAP—9x14 AND 12x12 new glazed sash. Must be sold to-morrow for want of room. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—WANTED TO SELL, 1,000 BLACK walnut stumps. Address, for three days, D. WILLIAMS, Briggs House.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT LUMBER—300,000 feet black walnut lumber, by WEBSTER, DAVIES & CO., Urbana, Ill.

WANTED—ON INDIANA-ST.—30 M COMMON brick; lowest cash prices. Address A 25, Tribune.

FOREIGN.

More Political Complications in the Spanish Republic.

Movements of Don Carlos and His Increasing Adherents.

The Judgment of Paris on the Fremont Railroad Scandal.

The Canary Islands to Secede from Spanish Rule.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 27.—The *Imparcial* announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, under the regency of Don Alphonse. General Cabrina is appointed to the supreme command of the Carlist forces in Spain.

It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare the islands independent of Spain, and to ask for a British protectorate.

Gen. Hidalgo has been appointed Captain-General of the Canaries.

Insubordination is spreading in the army of Catalonia. Many officers have been threatened with death and obliged to fly.

The Carlists are masters of Upper Catalonia.

The ministerial crisis has terminated. No changes in the Cabinet have yet been announced, but a decree will be issued to-morrow or Saturday ordering elections for a Constitutional Cortes. The Conservatives, it is said, will abstain from voting.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 27.—A special Fort Garry, Manitoba, dispatch of March 25, to the *Globe*, says the principal topic just now relates to the threatened Sioux raid on two of the Hudson Bay Company's posts, Fort Ellice and Qu'appele. If successful, it is feared the Indians may make a raid on Manitoba.

HAMILTON, March 27.—A murderous attack was made by two discharged hands at the potash factory in this city upon the man remaining at night, and it was attempted to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lye. Supposing they had succeeded, they fled, but the man escaped death so far, though his head and shoulders were badly scalded. One of the parties has since been arrested.

MONTREAL, March 27.—A coal, iron, and manufacturing company has been formed here for working a colliery in Nova Scotia, Sir Hugh Allan, President.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Hon. Mr. Mitchell has announced in the House of Commons that it is the intention of the Government to ask an appropriation for the purpose of taking steps towards the interchange of weather reports with the United States authorities, and the establishing of signals on our coast.

The Hon. Mr. Pope announced that Canada would be represented at the Vienna Exhibition by Imperial Commissioners.

Sir John A. MacDonald, in reply to a question, stated that the subject of extradition was being settled by the Imperial authorities. The British Government contemplate revising and extending the treaties in respect to extradition with foreign countries generally, including, of course, the extension between Canada and the United States.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 27.—F. V. Aguilera, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, who arrived last night from Havre, reports that in England he found the popular sentiment very favorable to Cuban liberty. In France he saw Gambetta, who is a great sympathizer with the cause. He thinks that the Spanish Ministry at Madrid will pursue a passive policy on the Cuban question, and do nothing for some years to come.

Roderiques, who commanded the Edgar Stewart expedition, and who is also in this city, reports that Gen. Cespedes had great hopes that the United States would soon recognize Cuban independence. Roderiques thinks that another expedition might soon be dispatched, but the details are secret.

HAVANA, March 26.—A report has reached the city that three detachments of troops, composed almost wholly of natives of the island, and which hitherto have been operating with the Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, have revolted and joined the insurgents, carrying off their commanding officers with them.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leaders only object to it. Even slave-owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reason to expect. The press generally abstains as yet from comment on the passage of the bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis & Elpaso Railroad case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned *in contumaciam* to five years' confinement. The other defendants, who were present, were arrested to-day as they were leaving Court.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Assembly, to-day, rejected the motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.

PARIS, March 27.—President Thiers has ordered that Senor Elio, Director of the Carlist Committee at Bayonne, be taken to the frontier, and that the Prefect of the Lower Pyrenees arrest Don Carlos wherever found.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 27.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath has passed the Direct Election bill to the second and third readings by 18 votes in excess of the required two-thirds majority.

Obituary.

PARIS, March 27.—The death of Amedie Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent historian, aged 76, is announced this morning.

ROME, March, 27.—The Countess Guiccioli is dead.

TOLEDO, March 27.—Dr. Geo. L. Weed, for thirty years a resident of Cincinnati, and intimately identified with religious and benevolent enterprises, died at Maumee City to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Navy Department announces the death of Rear-Admiral John B. Montgomery, at Carlisle, Pa., 25th inst. He entered the navy in 1812, and was on the retired list. He was Midshipman on board the flag-ship Niagara, in the victory on Lake Erie.

HARTFORD, Ct., March 27.—The Hon. James Dixon, United States Senator from 1857 to 1869, died at his residence, in this city, this afternoon, aged 58, of heart disease.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Indians are reported to be raiding on the stock near Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Marr heirs met in Portland on Wenesday, and formed an association called the "Marr Claim Association," to prosecute their claims to the estate of Marr, in Scotland, worth $60,000,000.

Allen M. Stolp, of Aurora, Ill., prominently connected with woolen manufactures, has received the appointment of Commissioner to the great World's Exposition at Vienna.

Chris. Snyder, held on a charge of murdering his father, was brought before Judge Blair, of Indianapolis, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged, the evidence not warranting his further detention.

A letter received from Gen. McNulta, Congressman from the Bloomington (Ill.) District, announces that a cadet for the West Point Military Academy will be selected by a competitive examination in the qualifications necessary for a soldier. A large number of applicants will compete for the appointment.

John Anderson and James Lewis, colored citizens of St. Louis, quarreled about ten days ago. The latter struck the former a terrible blow with a brick, crushing the skull. Anderson died yesterday, and Lewis was arrested on the charge of murder.

About twelve days ago, a dog, supposed to be mad, bit several animals and two persons in South Ottawa, Ill. The dogs bitten then have since shown almost conclusive evidence of hydrophobia, and much anxiety exists as to the fate of the two persons bitten.

H. H. Ficken, while fastening a cable at the top of a high trestle-work on the west abutment of the bridge at St. Louis, yesterday morning, slipped and fell to the abutment beneath, alighting on a pile of iron bolts. The back part of his skull was badly crushed, and he was otherwise dangerously injured. He was removed to the hospital, and will probably die.

Our Marietta (O.) special says that a woman registered her name as Mary Green, of Parkersburg, at a hotel in that city last Tuesday, and, on going out the next day, locked her room, requesting the proprietor not to allow any one to enter it till she returned. Not returning soon, suspicions were aroused, and her room examined, which resulted in the discovery of a newly-born babe. As no marks of violence were found on it, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Illinois Agricultural Society, in Aurora, Ill., a committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company relative to building a side track to the grounds of the Society. It was also decided to extend the influence of the Society as much as possible over the counties of Kane, Kendall, Dupage, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Cook, Will, DeKalb, Lake, Bureau, LaSalle, Knox, Stark, Lee, Peoria, Whiteside, Mercer, Kankakee, Henry, Ogle, Grundy, and Rock Island.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 27.—The bill substituting a county system of taxation for the present system, so as to avoid the cumbrous machinery of tax-sales from the Auditor-General's office, was made the special order for Wednesday evening. The bill providing for an uniformity in text-books at the public schools was made the special order for Wednesday evening. A joint resolution passed the Senate appropriating $10,000 for defraying the expenses of laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol. Very little of interest was done to-day, though considerable business was transacted.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LANSING, Mich., March 27.—Both branches of the Legislature have adopted the following preamble and resolutions, asking Congress for an appropriation for the survey of the Michigan ship canal:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in the interest of cheap transportation, and in view of the growing commerce of the West, has called the attention of Congress to the importance of the construction of ship canals from the West to the East for the better and cheaper transportation of the surplus products of Western granaries;

Resolved, That this Legislature most cordially indorses this feature of the annual message of President Grant, believing, as we do, that the early construction of a few such canals would be a great source of relief to the rapidly-increasing commerce of the States of the Northwest.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure an appropriation for the survey of a Michigan ship canal from some point on the Eastern shore of Lake Michigan to some point on Lake Erie or Lake Huron.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 27.—In the Senate, this morning, Senate bills were passed: To authorize the incorporation of villages with 300 inhabitants each; to so regulate the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors as to enable creditors to choose a Trustee in place of the Assignee appointed by the debtor.

The Senate this afternoon agreed to the House amendments to both the Howard and Young bills amending the Brazil Railroad laws, and both bills are now laws; also, the Senate bill to regulate process when a corporation is indicted. In the House, all the afternoon was spent in consideration of the General Appropriation bill. A motion to provide for the payment of the Morgain raid claims was lost by a heavy vote.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 27.—The Senate, to-day, passed the House bill to encourage the introduction of thoroughbred live stock into the State. The House passed the Senate Supervisor bill, which now goes to the Governor. This bill abolishes County Courts, and substitutes three others, to be appointed by the Governor, and known as County Supervisors. Mr. White introduced a bill in the Lower House for a Constitutional Convention, to make a new constitution, and to assemble in August next.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 27.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day rejected all amendments, and accepted, by a vote of 27 to 4, the adverse report of the Committee on the petition of John G. Whittier and others, for annulling or rescinding the Sumner resolutions passed last session. The House has already done the same thing, so that the matter is finally settled.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 27.—William M. Tweed sent to the Senate, to-day, his resignation as Senator.

The Committee was discharged from the further investigation of Tweed as Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27.—Both Houses of the Legislature have passed a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the celebration of the national centennial, July 4, 1876, at Philadelphia. It was a Senate bill, and its passage by the House to-day was attended by great enthusiasm. It now goes to the Governor, whose signature is already assured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Gov. Hartranft has signed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the centennial celebration.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, March 27.—An extra session of the Nebraska Legislature met at Lincoln to-day, the principal reason therefor being that, during the last session, the boundaries of counties had been so changed as to leave some portions of the State outside of any legal jurisdiction.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, March 27.—James C. Barker, of this city, Roadmaster on the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, has just been appointed Superintendent of Construction on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An extraordinary number of railroad capitalists are gathered in the Fifth Avenue Hotel from various parts of the country. Over $150,000,000 is represented. Among them are Gen. Fremont, Gen. Burnside, Oliver and Oakes Ames, C. S. Bushnell, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, and many others. It is thought that some great railroad project is contemplated.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—William A. Gunn, engineer, has made a report to the Trustees of the survey of the Southern Railway between Cincinnati and Chattanooga. Three thousand miles of survey have been made, but only 1,500 have been reported. There are twenty-six combinations of routes. The start is made from Cincinnati by two routes. The State line of Tennessee crossed with four. Chatanooga is entered with three routes. The distances between Chatanooga vary from 334 to 374 miles. The extreme distance between the eastern and western routes is 75 miles. The eastern route is by Coal Creek Station, the western by Sparta, both in Tennessee. The estimates are not entirely completed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 27.—The stockholders and Directors of the Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern Railway met here to-day, and elected G. H. Ellery, of New York, President; Robert Pattison, of Seymour, Ind., Vice-President; W. Harts Smith, of New York, Treasurer; W. F. Ward, of New York, Secretary; W. S. Ford, of Evansville, Assistant Secretary, and the following Directors: G. H. Ellery, H. D. Faulkner, G. W. Quintard, George T. M. Davis, Madison; M. Caleb, T. Harry Mason, New York; James F. Coe, Boston, Mass.; W. H. H. Dyer, Troy; J. H. McBeth, Belle Fontaine; A. Haines, Sr., Easton, O.; Will Cumback, Greensburg, Ind.; R. Patterson, Seymour, Ind.; M. Henning, Evansville, Ind. The Directors and a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met in the evening at the Allen House, and had a very satisfactory conference regarding the prospects of the road, a part of which is expected to be in operation by July next.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 27.—A fire at Epworth, Iowa, destroyed the dwelling of Elder H. W. Reed, together with its contents, including a valuable library of rare books, in itself valued at $2,500. The loss on the building is $3,000. The total loss is probably $7,000. The fire is supposed to have originated in a defective flue.

CLINTON, Iowa, March 27.—The dwelling of John Filkins, at Belle Plain, Iowa, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $3,500; insured for $2,800 in the Farmers', of Cedar Rapids. The fire is supposed to have caught from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. One of the best libraries in the State was burned.

Smith, the Louisville Murderer, Interviewed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—Thomas Smith, the murderer of Thomas Bradon, in May, 1871, who is to be hanged here to-morrow, held an interview in jail, to-day, with the reporters of the city papers. Some time ago Smith rubbed croton oil on his face and person, producing small blisters, which resembled small-pox eruption, and complained of pains in his back and head. The jail physician, Dr. Pope, and another physician, pronounced the case small-pox, and Smith was removed to the Eruptive Hospital, from which he escaped in a few hours after his arrival, and was recaptured at an expense to the jailor of about $500. To-day, Smith has written a statement, which will appear in the city papers to-morrow, that he paid Dr. Pope $72 for furnishing the croton oil and sending him to the hospital. He said he knew he had to die to-morrow, and would not die with a lie on his lips; but the statement was true and he would assert it to-morrow on the scaffold. It is said that Dr. Pope has affidavits of other prisoners stating that Smith told them a different story.

The hanging will positively take place to-morrow between 12 and 2 o'clock, as all parties have given up all hopes of Executive interference.

SPRINGFIELD.

Complimentary Reception—Certificates of Organization—Supposed Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—T. W. Tracy, Esq., and his accomplished lady gave a reception to-night at their mansion, on South Sixth street, in honor of General and Mrs. E. N. Bates. Gen. Bates has just taken unto himself a wife, and yesterday returned to this city after an extended wedding tour. About 400 invitations had been issued, and, judging by the immense crowd present, everybody accepted or sent a friend. The duties of receiving were dispensed with great cordiality and grace by Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, ably seconded by Gen. Bates and Mr. S. Bates. Every one felt that it was good to be there. The Legislature was largely represented; indeed, the beauty and chivalry of Springfield was never on any occasion more full represented. The tables were spread and supper called at 11 o'clock p. m. Its arrangement was superb, and every one was sumptuously entertained. Considered as a whole, the affair was one of the grandest ever given in our city.

Certificates of organization were issued to-day to the Robertson Club of Chicago, for the Promotion of Physical Health; the Gartridge Coal Company, of Murphysboro, and the Prairie Creek Coal Companys, of Streator, capital stock $400,000.

The case of Kate Francis, who died suddenly and somewhat mysteriously, yesterday, is exciting suspicion in official circles that she was murdered, and that Hank Lutrix, the man who passed the night with her, is the murderer. The body of the woman showed marks of violence, and cries of murder were heard issuing from the tenement occupied by her during the night. Lutrix has been arrested, and a further examination into the probable cause of her death will be had.

THE ADAMS STREET MYSTERY.

At 2 o'clock this morning the condition of Daniel Anderson, the young Swede found badly injured and in an insensible condition in the stable on Adams street, was unchanged. He was still in a stupor, and has given no further information concerning the manner in which his wounds were received. The police authorities saw fit to call in Dr. Powell, at 9 o'clock last night, who is more hopeful of Anderson's recovery than are Drs. Hay and Rae. Dr. Powell, however, stated, about midnight, that the crisis was not passed, and the chance for life was no better than that for death.

BASE BALL.

All members of the Fire Department who are interested in the organization of a base ball nine for the coming season, are requested to attend a meeting to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at Room 8, No. 158 East Washington street.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Judges Sawyer and Hoffman admitted R. D. Bogart to bail in $10,000 this afternoon. The case was continued till next Tuesday, on motion of the District Attorney with the consent of the prisoner's counsel. Bogart offered bail to any amount the Court might demand. On Tuesday the District Attorney will demur to the answer of the prisoner's counsel.

Henry McCausland is on trial for the second time for the murder of Noah Mullindare, the dramatic critic of the *Call*.

The United States steamer Vanderbilt was sold at auction at Mare Island to-day to Geo. Howes & Co., of this city, for $42,000 in currency.

Murder Most Foul.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Charles S. Brown, of Annsville, Westchester County, quarreled with his wife to-day about a chicken, and, snatching up a bread-knife, slashed her across the abdomen. He then attempted to cut her throat, but she wrenched the knife from him. He proceeded to the stable, attached a rope to a beam, placed the noose around his neck, and, mounting a dry-goods box, swung himself off. When found he was dead.

Ocean Steamship News.

MOVILLE, March 27.—The steamship Columbia has arrived.

LONDON, March 27.—The steamship Great Western, from Bristol for New York, went ashore at Blackmore to-day in a heavy fog.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The agent here of the White Star Line has advices from New York that the steamer Baltic did not blow off one of her boiler plates, as was reported two or three days since.

Bank Suspension.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., March 27.—The suspension of the banking-house of E. C. Scranton & Co., of this city, created quite a stir. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $450,000. Mr. Scranton, the manager, says the firm holds enough securities to pay all depositors. The run on the bank was caused by rumors that a large amount of stock was being carried for parties who were crippled by the Boston fire, and unable to take the same.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The Rev. Thomas and Mr. Dyar, the new Peace Commissioners, arrived at Van Bremer's on March 25, and would seek an interview with Capt. Jack immediately. Applegate and five Modocs came from the Yainor reservation the same day. They are the old Chief Schonchin, Charley, Riddle, Little, and John Mooch. Another came to request Gen. Canby to assist the Peace Commissioners.

Found Guilty.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The case of William Russell, conductor on the Cincinnati & Pittsburgh Railroad, charged with embezzlement, was decided to-day. Russell was found guilty, and fined $100 and costs. Execution of judgment was suspended to allow the counsel for the defense to prepare a bill of exceptions. April 19 was set for this purpose.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 27.—CATTLE—To-day, including 103 cars to arrive, 2,465; total for the week, 6,953. The severe snow-storm of the last 48 hours delayed the trains, and the cattle did not reach here in time for to-day's business. Private advices say that 40 cars of stock, which left Chicago on Tuesday night last, returned yesterday on account of the storm. All offerings were disposed of this morning at rates which cannot be considered a fair criterion of the market. Prices are firm and strong at yesterday's quotations. The only sales to-day were: 92 Illinois steers, 1,304, at $6.75; 35 Ohio cows, 988 to 1,040, at $4.50@4.75; 18 State cows, 1,251, at $4.75; 40 Michigan steers, 1,034 to 1,045, at $5.75; 18 State stillers, 1,094, at $4.62½; 33 Canada steers, 1,160 to 1,237, at $5.65@5.75; 23 Canada oxen, 1,362, at $4.62½; 63 Canada stockers, 812, at $4.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,800; total for the week, 6,400. Market slow at yesterday's advance. Sales: 100 Wisconsin sheep, av 97 lbs, at $7.00; 174 Michigan sheep, av 100 lbs, at $7.00; 137 Missouri sheep, av 119 lbs, at $6.75.

HOGS—To-day, 1,500; total for the week, 14,300. No stock in the pens for sale. Prices a shade stronger than yesterday. Sales: 300 Illinois hogs, av 140 lbs, at $5.75. Desirable hogs are worth $5.60 to $5.85. Choice loads would have commanded $6.00 this morning.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The weather continues too cold for an active spring business. The commission houses are generally quiet, except in prints. The market for domestic cottons is unchanged and firm. "Polka spot" prints are very brisk with the agents and jobbers. Ginghams are active. Plain American dress fabrics are selling very freely from jobbers' stocks, and many makes are sold up by the agents. Shawls, skirts, and woolens are quiet. Foreign dress goods are active. Low grade black silks are selling very low at auction.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—CATTLE—Market more active and a shade higher; very best on sale to-day, 6¾@6½c; that generally rated first quality, 5¾@6¼c; medium or good fair quality, 4¾@5¾c. Receipts, 975. Sales, 896.

HOGS—Higher; in good demand; pens bare at the close; prices tending upward; still fed, 6¾@7½c; corn fed, 7¼@7¾c; receipts, 4,800.

SHEEP—Light supply; fair demand, ¼@½c higher; 5@5½c for fair to prime; 8c for extra; receipts, 389.

—The Beloit *Free Press* says that a new dodge of swindling map-peddlers is for them to go to Trustees of country schools, and show a law that compels them to buy not only maps but globes, and, if the Trustees refuse to purchase, they threaten to report them to the State Superintendent of Schools. The maps cost the trifle of $33.

WEST INDIANA STREET.

Will the West Side Street-Car Company Lay a Track There?

Meeting of Property-Owners Last Evening to Urge that This Be Done.

A very largely-attended meeting of residents and property-owners interested in having a street-car line on West Indiana avenue was held last evening in Tammany Hall, corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets.

Mr. G. H. Barry briefly stated the object of the meeting, saying that Messrs. Bradley and Webb, of the West Division Street Railroad Company, had been invited to be present and express the views of the Company with reference to the subject. A petition was in circulation to have Indiana street paved, from Noble street to Wood street, and also to have the same extended to Robey street. These two latter improvements would doubtless be difficult to secure at present, but it was proposed to organize, and press the claims of this part of the city.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and, on motion, Mr. Barry was chosen Chairman.

The Chair stated that Mr. S. S. Hayes was largely interested in this section, and could be relied upon to give this movement his hearty support. There could be no doubt that the establishment of a line of cars on Indiana street would greatly enhance the value of property on and near that street.

Ald. Quirk said that before the Street-Car Company would consent to put down a track, it would be necessary to have the street paved and sewered, and property-owners would have to move in this matter. The proportion of new sewerage in the Fourteenth Ward would necessarily be small this year. The tax was too small, and he was in favor of raising it to two mills. He was opposed to building sewers by special assessment after the rich property-owners down-town had had their sewers constructed at the public expense. The pavement could not possibly be laid on Indiana street before the summer of 1874. There was some rivalry on the part of Chicago avenue, which was already paved to Ashland avenue, and the people of Indiana street must move at once. He would help them in every possible way.

Ald. Miner, of the Twelfth Ward, gave assurance of his hearty co-operation in this matter of improvements. The best plan would be to appoint a committee to confer with the Railroad Committee and ascertain what they will do, and another committee be appointed to canvass among the property-owners on Indiana street, and ascertain their views on the subject.

Mr. Smith said that the property-owners on Indiana street were the proper ones to take the initiative in this matter. Residents on other streets north of Kinzie street would go with them, and help them in every way possible.

Ex-Ald. Shiel said he was interested in Indiana street, and he could see the imperative necessity of having a line of cars somewhere north of Kinzie street, which was now wholly given over to railroad tracks. He would give this movement his strongest support.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that, in numerous cases, street-car lines had been put on streets before they were paved. He knew that Chicago avenue was struggling for the supremacy, and it was incumbent upon the people of Indiana street to be up and stirring.

Ald. Quirk moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain the views of the Street-Car Company as to putting down tracks on Indiana street, to report at a subsequent meeting. The motion prevailed.

The Chair appointed Ald. Quirk and Cleveland, P. B. Shiel, James Fleming, Enos W. Smith, W. Williams, Ald. Miner, and T. Z. Cowles as such Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

LIEUT.-COL. GRANT.

We alluded a few days ago to the appointment of Lieut. Frederick D. Grant to an important position upon the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. In commenting on the appointment, the St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday says:

We have no hesitation in declaring this to be the most shameless piece of favoritism that ever disgraced the American army. Young Grant's troubles at West Point are too fresh in the public mind to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that, had he been other than a President's son, he would have been promptly expelled from the Military Academy. His scholarship did not atone for his insubordination; he graduated literally by "the skin of his teeth," and received a commission which he had scarcely won. Under these circumstances the very least which the country and the army had a right to expect was, that he should be forthwith employed in active service, and thus given opportunity to develop what stuff, if any, there was in him. Instead of being ordered to the Western frontier, the school of all our young officers who are not Presidents' sons, he was allowed to go abroad in a Government vessel as a sort of ornamental *attaché* to Gen. Sherman. After traveling over Europe in the style of a Prince, he returns, not to go to work in the sphere where he belongs, but to be assigned to staff duty in Chicago—a position which involves no severer labor than doing a little writing at headquarters and playing cavalier to the belles of Chicago's fashionable society. It would have been bad enough if he had carried into this snug sinecure the commission of a Second Lieutenant; but, forsooth, he must be made a Lieutenant-Colonel in order to give him the proper rank and dignity befitting his exalted lineage! He has no more right to be Lieutenant-Colonel than to be Commander-in-Chief, and the President who can thus set at defiance all propriety and precedent, for the sake of his son, is guilty of an offense which nothing can justify or palliate. It is an insult to every officer who wears the uniform of the United States, and will be so regarded at home and abroad.

The following, on the same subject, is taken from the Washington special to the New York *Herald*, March 26:

Army officers here express astonishment that the President, himself an army man and fully alive to army sentiment, should consent to such a military scandal as the promotion of his son, a mere youth, from the rank of Second Lieutenant to that of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, through the mere subterfuge of an appointment as Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General under the act of July 25, 1866. Worse than all is the enforced retirement, to make a place for Lieut. Grant, of the present Military Secretary, George A. Forsyth, a full Major in the line of the army, and of great reputation for gallantry as a volunteer cavalry officer during the late war, and in connection with a noted Indian battle since the war. The Lieutenant-General has two other Lieutenant-Colonels on his personal staff—James W. Forsyth, Sheridan's Chief-of-Staff while in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and Michael V. Sheridan, brother of the Lieutenant-General. These aides-de-camp both hold lower commissions in the line to make them eligible for appointment as staff officers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The performance of Offenbach's opera, "Les Brigands," drew another large house at Aiken's, last evening, and was in almost every respect enjoyable. The cast of the leading characters included Aimee as *Fiorella*, Bonelli as *Fragoletto*, Juteau as *Falsacappa*, Duchesne as *Pietro*, Mlle. Roland as the *Duke*, and Lecuyer as the Chief of the Carbineers. This of itself was a combination to insure success, and it did not fail. The success of the piece in reality depends upon the action and the effectiveness of the concerted numbers, as the solos are but tedious and thin at best. In both these respects the troupe deserves great credit. All the leading people entered into the spirit of the work with great gusto. Duchesne's grotesque brigandarie was rich in humor and fairly exuberant with rollicking fun, and formed an admirable background for the humor of the rest. As a piece of broad, comic acting, there have been few personations, even on the dramatic stage, which can compare with Duchesne's *Pietro*. Juteau, as usual, entered into the spirit of his character with perfect ease and abandon, and, as the only singer among the gentlemen of the troupe, gave his numbers with good taste, and with a refreshing quality of voice, compared with the rest. Both Aimee and Bonelli seemed to have fairly recovered from the dullness which they exhibited in "Genevieve," and lent their best efforts to make the performance a success. All the performers on the stage shared in the same good intentions, and the result was one of the best performances of opera bouffe ever given here, notwithstanding the shocking manner in which the orchestra did its work, and the distracted condition of its leader. This evening "La Belle Helene" will be given for the benefit of Bonelli.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

The young folks of the West Side Swedenborgian Church, gave a dramatic entertainment, last evening, at the residence of Mr. S. B. Burnham, No. 215 South Sangamon street. "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady" and "Done on Both Sides" were the plays, and the evening was a pleasant one. In the first play Mr. Burnham played poorly; Mr. Root sustained the boy King's character naturally, and Miss Linda Matthews took her part with the ease and grace of a finished actress. In the last play Mr. Burnham acted excellently, and Mr. Root passably. In both performances Mr. Lereaux gave proof of exceptional dramatic talent. Considering that their efforts are being put forth in behalf of a church, we think that, in the repetition of the pieces, this evening, good taste should eliminate unsparingly the mild species of profanity which pervaded the lines last night.

TOWN OFFICERS.

A Boisterous and Disorderly So-Called Meeting of "Voters" Nominate North Side Candidates—Call for a Liberal Convention This Evening.

A meeting of voters of the North Side was held in a billiard saloon on Chicago avenue, near Franklin street, last evening, to nominate town officers. The attendance was very large, nearly 500 people being present. Ald. McCaffrey presided. After some boisterousness, the following Committee were appointed to suggest candidates for the different offices:

Seventeenth Ward—J. H. Ikeman, John Wagner, and John McHugh.

Eighteenth Ward—John Sweeney, David Murphy, and William Riley.

Nineteenth Ward—Thomas Scully, John Lynch, and D. J. Gallery.

Twentieth Ward—James McCormick, Michael Corcoran, John Brennon, and O. S. Olin.

The Committee rtired, and, during their absence, brief speeches were made by Gen. Lieb, Daniel Drew, Ald. Carney, Capt. Crowley, and others. All advised the selection of the best men—those who were capable and honest, and would discharge their duties with an eye to the interests of the property-owners. Mr. Drew deprecated the appointment of a committee to make the nominations, and hoped candidates would be selected in open meeting. He said the committee appointed was made up of hangers-on and barnacles, and the men they would fix upon would, in all probability be not entitled to the offices. His remarks were cheered by a few, but it was very evident the majority, did not coincide with his views.

The Chairman announced that the names submitted would be voted upon separately, and if the candidate recommended was not satisfactory he could be rejected.

The Committee recommended that the following-named persons be nominated:

Assessor—John Appelberg.
Collector—John B. Walsh.
Supervisor—Robert Kenny.
Town Clerk—John Wagner.
Constables—Erwin Maak, Louis W. Muntel, Oli Bendickson, Thomas O'Leary, Peter Spring, James Collins, and Peter Brown.

The nominations for Assessor, Supervisor, and Town Clerk were ratified, but that for Collector was voted down, and John B. Murphy substituted. Of the Constables, Maak and Muntel were dropped, George Barnes and Pat Darley being substituted. The remainder were nominated.

It was stated that Wagner, who was nominated for Town Clerk, had been a candidate before the Republican Convention, several persons demanded that he be "thrown overboard." This was done metaphorically, and "Henry Callahan, of Kinzie street," was nominated.

The meeting, which from the beginning was characterized by disorder, then adjourned.

Many were dissatisfied with the nominations, and it was said there would be another meeting at No. 63 Chicago avenue this evening, where "Good, honest, and unexceptionable men will be put in the field."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The members of the Liberal Executive Committee of Cook County are requested to meet at the Council Chamber City Hall, on Friday evening, March 28, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of recommending suitable candidates to be supported for Town officers, at the election to be held on Tuesday, April 1, 1873, in the towns of North, South, and West Chicago. By order of

WILLIAM MCKINDLEY,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

St. Louis Has a Scare—What They Know About "The Chicago Ring" and Bangs.

The following, from the St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday, shows an extensive scare prevailing in that unassuming city. A draw should be put in their big bridge to be thrown open in the case of a raid from this city. We give the important matter in full:

The approaching change in the administration of Post-Office affairs in this city, and the lack of certain facilities which have been needed for a long time, will render of interest to the reader a report of an interview with Mr. Thomas Walsh, Deputy-Postmaster, upon the service generally.

The conversation was initiated by an inquiry as to an irregularity in the delivery of papers by the Postal-Clerk on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and which was ascribed to the negligence of the employe. This question and answer naturally led to the next inquiry.

Reporter—The postal clerks are under the supervision of whom?

Mr. Walsh—Bangs—George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the railway mail service in the country. His headquarters are in Washington City, but he was formerly at Chicago as Assistant Superintendent. He is, in fact, Postmaster-General as far as the railway mail service is concerned.

R.—What do you know about Bangs' Life Assurance Association?

Mr. W.—Bangs is President, and E. R. Petherbridge is Vice-President.

R.—Does Mr. Petherbridge reside in Chicago?

Mr. W.—His headquarters are at Washington. He is a sort of a special agent at large, and is sent about the country.

R.—It is reported that the entire department is controlled by a ring?

Mr. W.—Yes; by the Chicago ring, as far as railway mail service is concerned.

R.—Who compose the ring?

Mr. W.—Bangs is the high chief, and Petherbridge is next in authority. White is the Assistant Superintendent of railway mail service in Chicago, and they have got their deputies all over the country.

R.—What is the plan of operations of the ring?

Mr. W.—In the first place, they endeavor to secure the appointment of railway postal clerks and route agents. The appointment of these persons has to go through the hands of Bangs and his deputies.

R.—How many route agents and postal clerks do you suppose there are?

Mr. W.—A great many; it is impossible for me to say how many.

R.—Are they required to become members of the Life Assurance Association?

Mr. W.—Not required, but expected.

R.—If they do not, what comes?

Mr. W.—They stand a very good chance of being slaughtered—a very good chance.

R.—Are the railway postal clerks connected with this office in it?

Mr. W.—I have not made particular inquiries, but I am satisfied the greater portion are.

R.—Does the tribute they have to pay to the ring assume any other specific form?

Mr. W.—No. When any complaints come in against parties who do not pay tribute to that society, those are slaughtered without mercy, without giving them a shadow of a chance. Creswell is the person of authority and Bangs is his right bower. Chicago gets everything in the way of postal clerks, route agents, and clerical force asked for.

R.—What are the Chicago roads paid for mail transportation?

Mr. W.—They are paid the regular mail rates, which are far in excess of the route agents' service. Chicago is pampered right along.

THE SAFETY OF OUR THEATRES.

The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to examine into the safety of our theatres, churches, public schools, and other public buildings, with reference to their safety as to means of exit, the chances of accidental fire, and other causes of panic, made a tour of the various places of amusement, yesterday afternoon. The Committee, consisting of Ald. Richardson, Moore, Quirk, and Warren, accompanied by the reporters of the press, proceeded in carriages, and made a thorough examination of the different theatres. In each case they were courteously welcomed by the managers, who afforded every oppurtunity for investigation. They first called upon Mr. Aiken, whose theatre they found to be admirably arranged for the comfort and safety of the audience. All that could be desired or suggested has been provided in the way of means of egress in case of panic. The same was true of McVicker's, Hooley's, and the Academy of Music, and the Committee readily came to the conclusion that Chicago theatres are models of safety, both as to precautions against fire, and facilities for emptying the auditoriums quickly in case of panic. It was found that the practice of using camp-chairs in the aisles has been wholly discontinued at all the theatres. A visit to Nixon's Ampitheatre convinced the Committee that the old fire ordinance was grossly violated in its construction, and that it is badly arranged, having only a narrow exit. They wondered that such a tinder-box should have been allowed to be erected, and the opinion was expressed that it was altogether an objectionable establishment. Some fault was found with the means of exit at Myers' Opera House, but nothing was noted which seemed to call for any action. Inquiries were made in each case as to seating capacity and length of time required to empty the house, but, as these facts, and many more of interest in the same connection, were set forth in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago, they need not be now repeated. The Committee performed but a small part of their labors yesterday. They have yet to examine the churches and school buildings, and they only hope (but do not believe) that they will find them in every way arranged as are the theatres.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Children at Grosse Point, Mich.

From the Detroit Post, March 26.

A terrible and heart-rending calamity occurrrd on Monday night in the township of Grosse Point, by which three little girls were burned to death while asleep in their father's house. The following particulars are all that have been learned concerning the sad affair, but, although meagre, they suffice to explain its distressing character:

Mr. Henry Peters, a well-to-do farmer, living about one mile north of the northerly terminus of Jefferson avenue, accompanied by his wife, went to one of those familiar country gatherings known as a "barn-raising;" on Monday evening, leaving the house in charge of his four daughters, the eldest a girl of 15 years. After the business part of the affair, the assembled neighbors spent the greater portion of the night in merry-making, and it was almost morning before Mr. Peters and his wife returned home. Words utterly fail to express the horror and agony of the parents when they found their house a heap of blackened ruins and smouldering embers, and were informed by the sympathizing neighbors that three of the little girls had been burned alive, the eldest girl alone escaping.

She was found at a neighbor's house, in a serious condition, having been frightfully burned in her efforts to rescue her little sisters. She says they had all retired to bed and were sound asleep when the fire broke out. She thinks it must have been about midnight when she was awakened by the dense volume of smoke which filled the house. In her fright she jumped out of bed and ran out of doors in her night-dress, screaming for help. Then she thought of her sisters, and running back into the house, which was by this time all in a blaze, she seized one of the little children and strove to drag her to the nearest window, the means of exist from the door now being shut off by the flames. The little girl fainted, however, before the window was reached and all her heroic sister's efforts to save her were in vain.

The heat was now so intense that it was almost impossible for her to breathe, and her clothing was on fire in several places. With great difficulty she succeeded in getting out of the window and ran into the arms of some of the neighbors who had been aroused and who extinguished her burning clothes. By this time the house was one sheet of flame, and the people who had gathered to the spot were powerless to save the three little victims inside.

Yesterday forenoon the remains of the children, burned and charred so as to be unrecognizable, were recovered from the ruins and an inquest was held by Justice Gravier, of Grosse Point. No facts were developed which threw any light upon the origin of the fire.

Three Children at Read's Landing, Minn.

Read's Landing (March 24) Dispatch to the St. Paul Pioneer.

A sad accident occurred a few miles from here yesterday, resulting in the death of three children by burning.

It seems that a prairie fire was discovered on some portion of the farm of Mr. Shortgen. Mr. S. and a near neighbor, named Wodele, commenced fighting it at a place where it was doing the most injury to the fences, and succeeded in controlling it so that no further damage was feared. Mr. S. has a girl of about 11 years of age, and a boy of about 9. Mr. W. also has a boy of about 9 years of age.

That these children were around the fire it seems was not known until their bodies were found entirely encircled by fire, their clothes all burned off, and the flesh peeling from the bones. One of the boys died within a few hours. Dr. Lincoln, of Wabashaw, was summoned at once, but nothing could be done for the others. They seemed to suffer no pain, only craving water, water, and died before morning.

We are not able to learn much beyond the fact of their death. It is supposed that, in their zeal to help their parents, they became excited, and were surrounded by the fire, and thus met an untimely and fearful fate.

AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS ABROAD.

The Oregon and California Bond Sales and Resources.

From the New York Tribune, March 26.

The repeated frauds and swindles perpetrated by Americans residing in Europe, and by American corporations having their agents in the principal European capitals, have been subjects of serious reflection for the reputable financiers in Wall street, and in fact throughout the country. These men are engaged in the legitimate development of the resources of the country, and view with apprehension the odium which is fast attaching to American securities in the great markets of the Old World. The failure of Bowles Brothers and the operations of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad have, in the estimation of such critics, done a great deal to injure American credit.

The announcement is made that proceedings are to be taken against Benjamin Holladay, President of the Oregon & California Railroad (office, No. 42 Broadway), for an alleged fraud, similar in many respects to the operations of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad in Paris. It is stated that the Oregon & California Railroad caused Dabney, Morgan & Co., of New York, and Sulzbach Brothers, of Frankfort, Germany, to negotiate $10,950,000 of bonds, at prices which netted the Company about $6,500,000. President Holladay, it is further asserted, took a contract from this Company, of which he was President, to build the railroad at the rate of about $30,000 a mile. On the proceeds of the sale of these bonds and portions of the land grant mentioned below he built 230 miles, leaving the most difficult and expensive portion of the line unfinished. It is further asserted that winter storms have damaged the road very much, and that the receipts have not equaled the amount required for interest. The bonds are quoted at 35 in the Berlin market, and, at a recent meeting of the bondholders, a committee was appointed to begin proceedings against Holladay.

The latest authentic published reports state that the Oregon & California Railroad is still in progress, and will extend, when completed, from Portland, Oregon, to the California State line. It is now reported to be completed from Portland to Albany. The Company have a land grant of 1,660,000 acres. No information is obtainable with regard to the finances of the Company. The rolling stock, as far as known, consists of six locomotives, seven passenger cars, two baggage and mail cars, and 100 freight cars. This is a very insignificant equipment for such an exhibit of bonds.

Efforts were made to see Mr. Holladay, at his office in Broadway, but without effect, information being elicited that he was in Portland, Oregon. George K. Otis, his agent, was also reported to be at Washington, and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., successors to Dabney, Morgan & Co., said that they knew nothing of the matter, as their predecessors sold the bonds, while they themselves simply paid the interest on the bonds when the money was remitted to them. If the money was not deposited with them, they did not pay it. Yesterday morning, however, a sum arrived for that purpose.

A LYNCH JUSTICE HUNG.

Matt Tarpey was a bald-headed, red-whiskered horse trainer and gambler, in whom the beastly instincts largely predominated over the human. He made himself the terror of Monterey County, Cal., and became the chief of a band of ruffians, the ostensible purpose of which was to execute summary vengeance upon smaller malefactors, including all persons who were unfortunate enough to incur their displeasure. There were Sheriffs, Constables, Judges, and courts in Monterey County, but Matt Tarpey was the law, and the executioner, and carried everything in his own way, by putting his opponents out of the way. That is the kind of a man Tarpey was, but he is no more. The people gave him rope enough, and he finally came to the end of it. He had been instrumental in hanging and otherwise murdering twenty or thirty white men and Indians and greasers since the commencement of his reign in 1852, and he and his Vigilance Committee began to feel quite safe, and equal to any murderous undertaking.

During the period mentioned two or three juries had deliberated upon his character, and pronounced it pure and unsullied. They were mostly made up of his own gang, and of course acquitted him. There seemed to be no way of reaching his fiendish highness, and his neighbors learned to let him alone. He was a necessary judicious evil. The laws were made to sneak around him, but they touched him not. This was Tarpey's status in Monterey County, when he sold Mr. Nicholson a piece of land adjoining his own, for a farm. Mr. Nicholson worked at his trade in San Francisco, and Mrs. Nicholson and a boy of 18 lived on the farm. Mrs. Nicholson was a stylish and highly-cultivated woman of 32, of an independent spirit, and her husband visited her on the farm every week. She was probably the only person in the county not afraid of Tarpey. All his efforts to subjugate her failed, and she valiantly resisted his many annoyances. He could not brook the brave spirit of the woman, and so loaded his shot-gun one day, and shot her down. His gun missed fire twice, and she stood her ground. The third cap was a better one and the charge filled the woman's body with slugs, one passing directly through her heart. The boy who was with Mrs. Nicholson on the farm had run for his life, and Matt Tarpey found himself victor of the field, with a rifle and several pistols which he had brought with him undischarged. It was his greatest victory, and his last. The thing was too horrible even for his own men and minions. They deserted him and went over to his enemy—the whole outraged community. He threw himself into the arms of his weak alley, the law. He ran around armed to the teeth for some time, trying to get some officer of the law to arrest him, saying he had killed a woman by accident, and demanding an examination. Nobody appeared to believe his story. He was at length arrested by his own request, disarmed, and locked up in Monterey jail. Nearly all the people in the county attended the funeral of Mrs. Nicholson. An old gray-haired man, after the manner of Mark Anthony, spoke at the funeral, and over the open grave he said: "Gentlemen, if you permit the murderer of this good woman to go unhung twenty-four hours longer, you are all cowards."

It was a very short funeral oration, but it had its effect. The people went from the funeral to the jail in Monterey, Mr. Nicholson, the husband of the murdered woman, accompanying the crowd. They first bound the Sheriff with cords, as a matter of form. They then procured a wagon, a pine box, a good strong hemp rope, and a few sledge-hammers. With the latter they broke down the jail doors. A few of the 500 sturdy citizens that had now assembled went into the jail and dragged Tarpey cowering forth. He knew that his hour was come, and began to plead for his life in the name of his wife and children, and his own unfitness to leave the world, "with all his imperfections on his head." He was quietly put into the wagon, where he first saw the box and rope that had been provided by thoughtful friends, and the procession moved out of town in almost perfect silence. A halt was ordered under a tree, and Tarpey was told that he had just half an hour in which to settle his worldly affairs. He called for a lawyer instead of a preacher, and a lawyer stepped out of the crowd. And there under the gallows-tree Matt Tarpey made his last will and testament. He bequeathed $1,000 to Mr. Nicholson, the last widower he had made; his gold watch and chain to another gentleman of his acquaintance, and all the rest of his property, some $40,000, to his wife and children, none of whom were present, and to whom he is said to have been always kind. The wagon finally drove from under that tree, and left Tarpey hanging. He lived near Watsonville, and it is said that within one year nine persons were hung and shot in and near Watsonville, and there is very conclusive evidence that they were deprived of their lives by Tarpey's gang of cut-throats.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—D'ORFEUILLE—March 27, at the residence of A. G. Sanford, Esq., 1154 Michigan avenue, by Rev. C. L. Thompson, D.D., Col. S. B. Brown, of Chicago, and Miss M. J. D'Orfeuille, formerly of Cincinnati.

☞ Cincinnati Commercial and Gazette and Nashville (Tenn.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL—Wednesday, March 26, at the residence of his parents, Robert and Mary W. Carmichael, aged 3 years 4 months.

Funeral at 1 o'clock p. m., Friday, at the house, corner Oak and Adams streets.

SMITH—Of congestion of the lungs, William Francis, aged 3 years 5 months, son of Edward and Elizabeth Smith.

Funeral will take place from their residence, 160 West Adams street, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, 29th. Friends of the family invited.

MULLINS—At his residence, 711 Larrabee street, Daniel Mullins, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral at 10:30 o'clock, Friday, March 28.

FOSS—In this city, March 24, Sarah E., beloved wife of N. A. Foss, aged 29 years.

Funeral from No. 278 South Morgan street, to-day (March 28), at 1 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

☞ Delaware Republican and Middletown Transcript, (Pa.) papers please copy.

ROCKWELL—At the residence of Charles Varges, 131 Fremont-st., at 1 a. m., March 27, Mrs. Mary A. Rockwell nee Hinsdale, of consumption, at the age of 60.

Funeral Friday, March 28, at 2 p. m.

☞ Madison, Lake County, Ohio, and Michigan City papers please copy.

BRODERICK—On Wednesday, March 26, Julia, beloved wife of Richard Broderick.

Funeral from her late residence, 105 Sebor-st., to-day (Friday), March 28, at 11 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Janesville, Wis., and Council Bluffs papers please copy.

CANNON—The funeral services of Mrs. R. M. Cannon will be held at her late residence, No. 810 Michigan-av., to-day (Friday), 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

MARSHALL—March 26, Celia H., only child of Caleb and Celia H. Marshall, and grandchild of Mrs. Celia Phillips, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral to-day (Friday) at 1 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Mrs. Phillips, 276 West Randolph-st.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants; hold regular sales every TUESDAY of
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c,
ON WEDNESDAY,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON SATURDAY,
Furniture, Household Goods, Crockery, &c. Outside sales of all kinds attended to, and a specialty made of sales of furniture at private residences. Sales cashed in three days, and cash advances made.

AT AUCTION.
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture,
Walnut Wardrobes, Sideboards,
Pillar Extension Tables, Lounges, Sofas,
French and German Plate Mirrors,
Open Buggies, Office Desks, Show Cases,
30 Rolls Wool, Hemp, and Rag Carpet,
5 Crates English Crockery, 75 Pkgs. Glassware,
10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
40 Rolls English and Brussels Carpets,
On SATURDAY, March 29, at 9½ o'clock.
Sale on three floors.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, March 29, at 9½ o'clock,
Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Mirrors, Chromos,
Decorated Toilet Sets, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY,
IN OPEN LOTS,
SATURDAY MORNING, March 29, at 11 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By HODGES & CO.
This (Friday) Morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, at No. 8 Hamilton-av., one Marble-Top Chamber Set, one first-class Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Dining, and Chamber Furniture; also, one fancy Baby Carriage. Take Madison-st. cars, get off at Hoyne, one block south; see sign of red flag.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
Saturday Morning, at our salesroom, 613 West Lake-st., beyond Union Park, consisting of one lot Bedsteads, one lot Bedding, one lot Cane Chairs walnut, one lot Washstands, one lot Mirrors, lot Chamber Sets, lot Crockery, lot Carpets and Matting, one large Cook Stove, one Office Stove, Desk and Fixtures, one lot Springs and Mattresses, &c., &c. Look out for the large sale of elegant Furniture, cost over $6,000, on Monday next. See particulars in Sunday's papers. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.,
83 South Canal-st.
Will sell, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 9:30 a. m.,
50,000 CIGARS,
Large lot of Glassware, Household Furniture of every description, Carpets, &c., &c.; Show Cases, Frames, Silver-plated Castors, Hat Racks, Wall Pockets, Desks, Chairs, &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.
Chicago, March 13, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 133 La Salle-st.